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ABSTRACT

This report presents findings of a study on the higher education progress of African Americans in the nation and by region, including both private and public sectors, two-year and four-year colleges and universities, historically black colleges and universities, and traditionally white institutions. Overall findings indicate steady progress by African Americans in gaining access to and achieving success in higher education, with the most rapid gains in the South. Specific findings are detailed in tables and text in chapters which address: (1) first-time full-time freshmen at four-year colleges and universities; (2) undergraduate enrollment at four-year colleges and universities; (3) community college enrollment; (4) academic preparation and readiness for college; (5) academic performance in college; (6) undergraduate persistence and graduation rates; (7) transfer rates; (8) associate degrees awarded; (9) bachelor's degrees awarded; (10) income attainment; (11) graduate and professional school enrollment; (12) master's degrees awarded; (13) doctoral degrees awarded; (14) first-professional degrees awarded; and (15) faculty. (DB)

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Two Decades of Progress

African Americans Moving Forward In Higher Education

Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute
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Foreword

In 1997, the Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute released the three volume African American Education Data Books, the first-ever comprehensive examination of the status of African American education in the United States. The three volumes include data and analyses from every available large-scale national database in order to paint a portrait of the educational status and conditions of African Americans at every level, from preschool through adulthood. This was the first major research produced by the Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute since its founding in 1996.

Now in 1999, Two Decades of Progress: African Americans Moving Forward in Higher Education is the latest effort by the Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute to report the status of African Americans in higher education. This is the first comprehensive report to be published on the status of African Americans in higher education since 1997. This is also the first report to present comprehensive regional comparisons for two-year colleges and four-year colleges and universities, public and private colleges and universities, and historically Black and traditionally White colleges and universities. While the work of the Patterson Research Institute covers the full spectrum of education from preschool though adulthood, the focus of this report is upon higher and postsecondary education. It documents the educational progress that African Americans have been making during the past two decades while at the same time presents their challenges as they pursue further progress.

The report portrays the current status and conditions of African Americans in higher education overall in the nation, in each of four regions, and at various types of colleges and universities. Some attention is given to contrasting progress made in the collection of states that have a history of de jure segregation in higher education with progress in other states and regions of the nation where desegregation was de facto. Like other publications from the Patterson Research Institute, Two Decades of Progress presents "only the facts" and reserves inferences and implications to be drawn by policymakers, educators and other readers.

Understanding the progress that African Americans are making and identifying the challenges they must confront on the way to further progress are essential first steps toward formulating policies and practices that might contribute to continuing success in the future. We are hopeful that this report will prove to be useful to policymakers, educators, legislators, the media, and others who are interested in setting priorities and planning activities for addressing the important challenges that remain in raising the representation and achievement of African Americans in higher education in every part of the nation.

Two Decades of Progress: African Americans Moving Forward in Higher Education is part of the ongoing work of the Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute toward fulfilling its mission of designing, conducting, and disseminating research to policymakers, educators, the media, and general public with the goal of improving educational opportunities and outcomes for African Americans.

William H. Gray, III
President & CEO
The College Fund/UNCF

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Executive Director
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We also wish to acknowledge the contributions of our Advisory Committee members:

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Executive Summary

The Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute of The College Fund/UNCF presents its first report on the higher education progress of African Americans in the nation and each region. The report includes analyses of the latest available national, regional, and state data on the public and private sectors of higher education including two-year and four-year colleges and universities, historically Black colleges and universities (HBCUs) and traditionally White institutions (TWIs). It includes trends in first-time, full-time freshmen enrollment, undergraduate student enrollment, undergraduate degrees awarded, undergraduate student persistence and graduation rates, undergraduate student grades, community college and four-year college and university student transfer rates, beginning salaries of college graduates, graduate and first-professional degrees awarded, and the racial composition of college and university faculty. The report also presents the latest available data on student aspirations for college and uses these data to forecast future participation of African Americans in higher education.

The report shows that African Americans have made steady progress in gaining access to and achieving success in higher education. At the same time, however, the report also shows that African Americans need to make much more progress at all levels. The prognosis for the future is for continuing steady gains in student enrollment at the undergraduate, graduate, and first-professional levels.

The report also shows that, during the past two decades, African American gains in higher education enrollments and degrees awarded in the South have exceeded the gains of Whites in the same region, have exceeded the gains of African Americans in each of the other three regions outside the southern United States, and have been greater than the gains of African Americans in the nation as a whole.

First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen at Four-Year Colleges and Universities

The representation of African American first-time freshmen attending four-year colleges and universities in 1996 was the largest ever observed in the nation and each of the four regions. The nation's 123,993 African American first-time, full-time freshmen represented 11.3% of first-time, full-time freshmen attending four-year colleges and universities in 1996. In the South, the 83,145 African American first-time, full-time freshmen represented 16.5% of all (503,531) first-time, full-time freshmen in the South. In 1996, African Americans represented 9.6% of all first-time, full-time freshmen in the Northeast (19,691), 6.5% in the Midwest (14,426), and 4.0% of first-time, full-time freshmen in the West (6,731). Between 1976 and 1996, the number of African American first-time, full-time freshman increased by 15% (from 107,974 to 123,993) in the nation, 16% (from 71,824 to 83,145) in the South, 34% in the Northeast, and 25% in the West, while declining by 10% in the Midwest.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Traditionally White Institutions

The number of African American first-time, full-time freshmen attending the nation's four-year historically Black colleges and universities in 1996 was 2% lower in 1996 than in 1976 (42,173 in 1976 and 41,444 in 1996), but 25% higher in 1996 than in 1976 (65,801 in 1976 and 82,549 in 1996) at traditionally White four-year institutions. In the South, the number of African American first-time, full-time freshmen attending four-year HBCUs was virtually the same in 1996 as in 1976 overall (39,656 in 1976 and 39,872 in 1996), at public four-year HBCUs (25,625 in 1976 and 25,796 in 1996), and at private four-year HBCUs (14,031 and 14,076). African American first-time, full-time freshmen enrollment in the South increased over the past two decades by 35% (from 32,168 to 43,273) at

traditionally White four-year colleges and universities overall, 40% (from 22,979 to 32,182) at public four-year traditionally White institutions, and 21% (from 9,189 to 11,091) at private four-year traditionally White institutions.

African American Enrollment versus Population Representation and Growth

Between 1976 and 1996, the number of African American first-time, full-time freshmen increased at a faster rate than the traditional college age population of African Americans in the nation as a whole (15% versus 10%), in the South (16% versus 15%), and in the Northeast (34% versus 18%). In the West, the number of African American first-time, full-time freshmen increased by 25% between 1976 and 1996 while the traditional college age population of African Americans declined by 22%. In the Midwest, the number of African American first-time, full-time freshmen decreased by 10% while the population of 18 to 24 year old African Americans increased by 2%.

The gaps between African American representation in the population and their representation among first-time, full-time freshmen show the challenges each region faces in providing access for African Americans. African Americans represent a smaller percent of first-time, full-time freshmen attending four-year colleges and universities than of the traditional college age population in the nation (11.3% versus 14.3%), the South (16.5% versus 20.2%), the Northeast (9.6% versus 14.0%), the Midwest (6.5% versus 11.6%), and the West (4.0% versus 4.1%).

Undergraduate Enrollment at Four-Year Colleges and Universities

Over the past two decades, the number of African American undergraduates attending four-year colleges and universities has increased at a faster rate than the number of White undergraduates (37% versus 4%). The growth in African American undergraduate enrollment has also been greater in the South (44% increase between 1976 and 1996) than in the Northeast (29%), the Midwest (22%), and the West (35%). African Americans represented 10.7% of all undergraduates in the nation at four-year colleges and universities in 1996, compared with 8.5% in 1986, and 9.3% in 1976. In 1996 African Americans represented 14.8% of undergraduates enrolled in the South, 11.0% in the Northeast, 7.0% in the Midwest, and 4.2% in the West.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Traditionally White Institutions

African American undergraduate enrollment has increased in the nation over the past twenty years at both historically Black four-year colleges and universities and traditionally White four-year institutions. Between 1976 and 1996, the number of African American undergraduates attending four-year HBCUs increased by 9% (from 174,922 to 191,158), compared to 51% at four-year TWIs (from 353,114 to 532,168). Between 1976 and 1996 African American undergraduate enrollment increased by 48% at public TWIs (from 245,222 to 362,767), 57% at private four-year TWIs (from 107,892 to 169,401), 7% at public HBCUs (from 121,615 to 130,177), and 14% at private HBCUs (from 53,307 to 60,981).

African American undergraduate enrollment also increased at four-year HBCUs and four-year TWIs in the South. Between 1976 and 1996, African American undergraduate enrollment increased by 13% at public four-year HBCUs (from 110,042 to 124,216) and by 72% at public traditionally White four-year institutions (from 114,652 to 197,716). African American undergraduate enrollment in the South increased by 14% at private four-year HBCUs (from 48,168 to 54,948) and 84% at private four-year TWIs (from 36,410 to 67,129).

Community College Enrollment

Even though 42% of African American community college freshmen attend part-time, approximately one third (32% or 63,748) of all African American first-time, full-time freshmen in the nation (196,658) enrolled in public two-year institutions in 1996. In the South, 30% (37,118) of all (125,404) African American first-time, full-time freshmen were enrolled in public two-year colleges. This compares to 32% (10,291) of all (32,381) African American first-time, full-time freshmen enrolled in public two-year colleges in the Northeast, 32% (7,218 of 22,230) in the Midwest, and 55% (9,121 of 16,643) in the West.

In 1996 African Americans represented 11.9% of all community college freshmen in the nation and 17.6% of all community college freshmen in the South. African Americans represent a higher percent of freshmen at public two-year colleges than of the traditional community college age population in the West (7.5% versus 4.7%). These data suggest that community colleges offer an important potential supply of African Americans who can transfer from two-year colleges to four-year colleges and universities to pursue a bachelor's degree.

Although the representation of African American community college freshmen (both full-time and part-time) increased between 1976 and 1996 in each region except the Midwest, the number of African American freshmen enrolled in the public community colleges declined over the past two decades in the nation (by 9%, from 126,740 to 114,835), the South (4%, from 63,814 to 61,096), the Midwest (38%, from 24,468 to 15,133), and the West (12%, from 28,039 to 24,545). In the Northeast, African American community college freshmen enrollment increased by 35% (from 10,399 in 1976 to 14,061 in 1996).

Academic Preparation and Readiness for College

In 1996 the 103,550 African American SAT test-takers represented 9.9% of the nation's 1,045,628 SAT test-takers. African Americans represented both a higher number and a higher share of SAT test-takers in the South (13.6% or 63,410) than in the Northeast (8.3% or 23,600), the Midwest (6.6%, 5,151), and the West (5.3% or 11,389). Average scores are about 100 points lower for African Americans than for Whites on both the verbal and math sections of the SAT. The gap between the average scores of African Americans and Whites is about 100 points on the verbal section and 100 points on the math section in all four regions.

Academic Performance in College

First-year college grade point averages are lower for African Americans than for Whites among those who were enrolled in public two-year colleges and among those who were enrolled in four-year colleges and universities, regardless of region. At four-year colleges and universities in the South, average first-year grade point averages were 2.47 for African Americans, but 2.61 for Whites.

Undergraduate Persistence and Graduation Rates

The underrepresentation of African Americans among undergraduates is attributable, in part, to their lower rates of persisting to degree completion. The five-year bachelor's degree attainment rate is lower for African Americans than Whites (45% versus 57%). The national five-year bachelor's degree attainment rate for African Americans is comparable to their rate in the South (44%), the mid-Atlantic states (46%), and other regions of the United States (47%).

Transfer Rates

About 22% of all students who first enrolled in a public two-year college in 1989 had transferred

to a four-year college or university within the next five years. A smaller percent of African Americans than Whites had transferred to a four-year college or university (15% versus 22%). Among those who first enrolled in a public two-year college located in the South, only 7% of African Americans, but 23% of Whites, had transferred to a four-year college or university within five years.

Associate Degrees Awarded

African Americans received 49,204 or 9.2% of all associate degrees awarded nationwide in 1996, an increase from 8.2% in 1977 and from 7.7% in 1987. About 12.2% or 26,699 of all associate degrees awarded in the South in 1996 were awarded to African Americans, compared with 10.5% in 1977 and 11.2% in 1987. In 1996 African Americans represented 10.4% of all associate degree recipients in the Northeast, 6.8% in the Midwest, and 4.8% in the West.

The number of associate degrees awarded to African Americans in the United States increased over the past two decades by 48%. In the South, the number of associate degrees awarded to African Americans rose by 76% overall, 71% at public colleges, and 104% at the private institutions in this region. The rate of increase in the number of associate degrees awarded to African Americans between 1977 and 1996 in the South (76%), was higher than the rate of growth in the Midwest (43%), Northeast (36%), and West (-1%).

Despite the growth in the number and representation of African American associate degrees over the past two decades, African Americans continue to be underrepresented among associate degree recipients relative to their representation in the traditional college age population. In 1996 African Americans represented a smaller share of the associate degree recipients than of the traditional college age population in the nation (9.2% versus 14.3%), the South (12.2% versus 20.2%), the Northeast (10.4% versus 14.0%), the Midwest (6.8% versus 11.6%), and the West (4.8% versus 4.1%).

Historically Black Colleges and Universities

Over the past two decades, the number of associate degrees awarded to African Americans by HBCUs has declined by 34% nationwide (from 2,171 in 1977 to 1,443 in 1996) and by 24% in the South (from 1,601 in 1977 to 1,217 in 1996). The decline in the number of associate degrees over this period has been at the private rather than the public HBCUs in the South. Between 1977 and 1996, the number of associate degrees received by African Americans declined by 74% at the private HBCUs in these states (from 700 to 180) but increased by 15% at the public HBCUs in these states (from 901 to 1,037).

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded

Both the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans and the percent that African Americans represented among bachelor's degree recipients were higher in 1996 than in both 1977 and 1987 nationwide, in all four regions, in public and private colleges and universities in each region, and in both HBCUs and TWIs. Over the past two decades, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans increased nationwide by 52%. Over this same period, growth in the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans was greater in the South (62%) than in the Northeast (36%), the Midwest (39%), and the West (50%). The increase in the number of African American bachelor's degree recipients exceeds the rate of increase in White bachelor's degree recipients nationally, in the South, and in each region outside the South.

Despite the growth in the number of African American bachelor's degrees, African Americans continue to be underrepresented among bachelor's degree recipients relative to their representation in the traditional college-age population. In 1996 African

Americans were underrepresented among bachelor's degrees recipients relative to their representation in the traditional college age population in the nation (7.7% versus 14.3%), the South (11.1% versus 20.2%), the Northeast (7.5% versus 14.0%), the Midwest (4.8% versus 11.6%), and the West (3.2% versus 4.1%).

Historically Black Colleges and Universities

The number of bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans by HBCUs increased by 20% over the past two decades both nationwide (from 21,055 in 1977 to 25,286 in 1996) and in the South (from 19,807 in 1977 to 23,734 in 1996). African American bachelor's degrees increased by 20% at public HBCUs in the South (from 13,209 in 1977 to 15,837 in 1996) and by 20% at the private HBCUs in these states (from 6,598 to 7,897). In the Northeast, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans by public HBCUs decreased by 35% (from 611 in 1977 to 399 in 1996) but increased by 81% at private HBCUs (from 637 in 1977 to 1,153 in 1996).

Income Attainment

Average annual incomes appear to be about 7% lower for African American than White bachelor's degree recipients overall in the nation ($22,387 versus $23,914) and about 8% lower for African Americans than for Whites who received their bachelor's degrees in the South ($21,889 versus $23,733). Annual incomes also appear to be lower for African Americans who attend an HBCU than for African Americans who attend a TWI ($19,685 versus $23,628).

Graduate and Professional School Enrollment

About 15% of African American and White bachelor's degree recipients enroll in graduate or professional school in the year after completing their bachelor's degree. The percent of African American bachelor's degree recipients who continue their education is similar to the percent of White bachelor's degree recipients in the South (17% versus 17%) and in the other regions of the United States (12% versus 15%). African Americans who receive their bachelor's degree from an HBCU appear to be more likely than other African American bachelor's degree recipients to enroll in a graduate or professional school (19% versus 14%).

Master's Degrees Awarded

In 1996, African Americans received 24,552 or 6.0% of the 407,123 Master's degrees that were awarded nationwide. About 6.6% of all Master's degree recipients were African American in 1977 and 4.5% were African American in 1987. This growth represents a 17% increase in the number of Master's degrees awarded to African Americans in 1977 (21,037) and an 87% increase in the number awarded to African Americans in 1987 (13,144).

Over the past decade, both the number and representation of African American Master's degrees increased at both public and private, and historically Black and traditionally White, colleges and universities in the South. The total number of Master's degrees received by African Americans in the South increased by 83% over the past decade, from 7,053 in 1987 to 12,936 in 1996. The 83% increase in the South compares to a 57% increase in the West (from 1,490 in 1987 to 2,341 in 1996), a 95% increase in the Midwest (from 2,061 to 4,009), and a 107% increase in the Northeast (from 2,540 to 5,266).

Although both the number and share of African American Master's degrees increased over the past two decades, more progress is needed. African Americans continue to be underrepresented among Master's degree recipients relative to their representation in the traditional graduate student age population in

the nation (6.0% versus 13.0%), the South (8.0% versus 18.3%), the Northeast (5.5% versus 12.6%), the Midwest (5.4% versus 10.2%), and the West (3.1% versus 5.1%).

Doctoral Degrees Awarded

In 1996, African Americans received 1,569 doctoral degrees, or 3.5% of the 44,672 doctoral degrees awarded nationwide. Over the past decade, both the number and representation of African American doctoral degree recipients has increased nationwide and in the South. The total number of doctoral degrees received by African Americans increased by 54% between 1987 and 1996 (from 1,016 in 1987 to 1,569 in 1996).

More than one-half (54%) of all African American doctorates were awarded in the South in 1996 (840 of 1,569). The number of doctoral degrees awarded to African Americans in the South increased by 65% over the past decade (from 509 in 1987 to 840 in 1996), increasing the representation of African Americans among doctoral degree recipients in the South from 4.0% in 1987 to 4.7% in 1996. The growth over the past decade in the number of African American doctoral degrees was greater in the Midwest (66%) and the South (65%) than in the Northeast (24%), and the West (46%).

First-Professional Degrees Awarded

African Americans received 4,905 first-professional degrees in 1996, 6.4% of the total 76,758 awarded nationwide. The number of first-professional degrees awarded to African Americans increased by 93% over the past two decades (from 2,537 in 1977 to 4,905 in 1996) and by 47% over the past decade from (3,340 in 1987 to 4,905 in 1996). As a result of this growth, the representation of African American first-professional degrees rose from 3.9% in 1977 to 4.7% in 1987 to 6.4% in 1996. The number of first-professional degrees awarded to African Americans increased at a faster rate over the past two decades in the South (145%) than in the nation as a whole (93%), the Northeast (63%), the Midwest (49%), and the West (61%).

Faculty

In fall 1995, about 4.9% of the nation's full-time faculty were African American. African Americans represent more than one-half of all full-time faculty at four-year HBCUs (58.4%) and two-year HBCUs (71.8%). A higher percent of full-time faculty are African American in the South (6.8%) than in the Northeast (4.6%), Midwest (3.1%), and West (2.5%).

CONCLUSION

The data presented in this report reveal the steady progress made by African Americans, and by historically Black and traditionally White colleges and universities, during the past two decades. The prospects for even greater progress in the future appear promising. Analyses of the National Education Longitudinal Survey show that 70% of 1990 African American high school sophomores expect to complete at least a bachelor's degree, up from 35% a decade earlier. The proportion of African American high school sophomores who expect to earn a bachelor's degree is now comparable to the proportion of Whites (69%).

This report also illustrates that the South leads the nation in improving access and opportunity to higher education for African Americans. The South leads the other three regions on the following indicators:

- Both the number and the share of African American first-time, full-time freshmen attending four-year colleges and universities;

- The rate of growth in African American undergraduate enrollment at four-year colleges and universities between 1976 and 1996;
- African American representation among undergraduates attending four-year colleges and universities;
- The rate of growth in associate degrees awarded to African Americans over the past two decades;
- The rate of growth in bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans over the past twenty years;
- African American representation among recipients of associate degrees, bachelor's degrees, Master's degrees, and doctoral degrees;
- Growth in the number of first-professional degrees awarded to African Americans over the past twenty years.

Despite the progress, however, the representation of African American first-time, full-time freshmen, undergraduates, and bachelor's degrees recipients continues to be below their 14% representation of the nation's traditional college age population and their 20% representation of the traditional college age population in the South. Continued attention and effort are needed by both the public and private colleges and universities throughout the nation and each of the four regions to increase access and opportunity for African Americans to enter and succeed. The severe underrepresentation of African Americans among doctoral degree recipients and among college and university faculty requires a monumental effort by colleges and universities throughout the nation. While many colleges and to be making steady progress at the undergraduate level, the same level of progress is not evident at the doctoral degree level or in hiring and retaining African American faculty.

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Chapter I

Introduction

The Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute of the United Negro College Fund presents its first report on the higher education progress of African Americans in the South compared to other regions of the United States and the nation as a whole. The states included in the South in this report do not correspond to the regional distribution of the states used by the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau does not include Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, or Pennsylvania in the Southern Region. The regional distribution of the states in this report has much to do with geographical location and each state's place in the historical context of the nation's de jure segregation of higher education. The regional distribution of the states is presented below in Table 1.

Table 1. A regional distribution of the fifty states of the United States

South	Northeast	Midwest	West
Alabama	District of Columbia	Illinois	Alaska
Arkansas	Connecticut	Indiana	Arizona
Delaware	Maine	Iowa	California
Florida	Massachusetts	Kansas	Colorado
Georgia	New Hampshire	Michigan	Hawaii
Kentucky	New Jersey	Minnesota	Idaho
Louisiana	New York	Nebraska	Montana
Maryland	Rhode Island	North Dakota	Nevada
Mississippi	Vermont	South Dakota	New Mexico
Missouri		Wisconsin	Oregon
North Carolina			Utah
Ohio			Washington
Oklahoma			Wyoming
Pennsylvania			
South Carolina			
Tennessee			
Texas			
West Virginia			
Virginia			

The southern states are an important focal point because of their efforts over the past 30 years to eliminate the remnants of de jure segregation which lasted through the mid 1960s. While the history of litigation in the South pertains primarily to public colleges and universities, private colleges and universities in the region are affected by the same history and often have the governance structure and resources that enable them to contribute enormously to the overall access and opportunity for African Americans. For much of the same reasons, public and private colleges and universities in other geographical regions outside the South also play an important role in providing access to higher education for African Americans throughout the nation. Since 1862 when Oberlin College awarded the first baccalaureate degree to an African American woman in the United States, colleges and universities across the nation have played an important role in African American access to higher education. Understanding progress in one region without taking into account the progress in other regions ignores the valuable interstate function of higher education institutions, and produces only a partial picture of African

American progress in American higher education. Just as monitoring progress of public and private sector colleges and universities in every region of the nation is important, it is equally important to examine progress at all levels, from associate through doctoral degrees, in order to gain a complete image of the status of African Americans in American higher education.

This report includes analyses of the latest available national, regional and state data on the public and private sectors of higher education including two-year and four-year colleges and universities, historically Black colleges and universities (HBCUs), and traditionally White institutions (TWIs). It includes trends in first-time, full-time freshmen enrollment, undergraduate student enrollment in both two-year and four-year colleges and universities, undergraduate degrees awarded, undergraduate student persistence and graduation rates, undergraduate student grades, community college and four-year college and university student transfer rates, beginning salaries of college graduates, graduate and first-professional degrees awarded, and the racial composition of college and university faculty. The report concludes by presenting the latest available data on student aspirations for college and uses these data to forecast future participation of African Americans in higher education.

Analyses of higher education trends should begin with an examination of changes in the composition of the freshmen class relative to changes in the eligible population. In four-year colleges and universities, the focus is upon first-time, full-time freshmen. These are the students who are most likely to flow through college in the traditional fashion, entering and attending full-time continuously until graduating four to six years after first entering. In contrast, when one considers enrollment at community colleges, part-time and full-time students are combined because of the large number of students attending community colleges part-time, due in part to the efforts of community colleges to fashion their curricula to accommodate the working population of adults who seek to attend part-time and episodically or sporadically.

This report shows that African Americans have made steady progress in gaining access to and achieving success in higher education. At the same time, however, the report also shows that African Americans need to make much more progress at all levels. The prognosis for the future is for continuing steady gains in student enrollment at the undergraduate, graduate, and first professional levels.

The report also shows that during the past two decades African American gains in higher education enrollments and degrees awarded in the South have exceeded the gains of Whites in the same region, have exceeded the gains of African Americans in each of the other three regions outside the southern United States, and have been greater than the gains of African Americans in the nation as a whole.

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Chapter II

First-time, Full-time Freshmen at Four-Year Colleges and Universities

The representation of four-year college African American first-time, full-time freshmen in 1996 was the largest ever observed in the nation and in each of the four regions. Table 2 illustrates that the nation's 123,993 African American first-time, full-time freshmen represented 11.3% of first-time, full-time freshmen attending four-year colleges and universities in 1996. In the South, the 83,145 four-year college African American first-time, full-time freshmen represented 16.5% of all (503,531) first-time, full-time freshmen in the South. Both the number and the percent that African Americans comprised of first-time, full-time freshmen in the southern states were greater than in each of the other three regions. African Americans represented 9.6% of all first-time, full-time freshmen attending four-year colleges and universities in the Northeast (19,691), 6.5% in the Midwest (14,426), and 4.0% in the West (6,731).

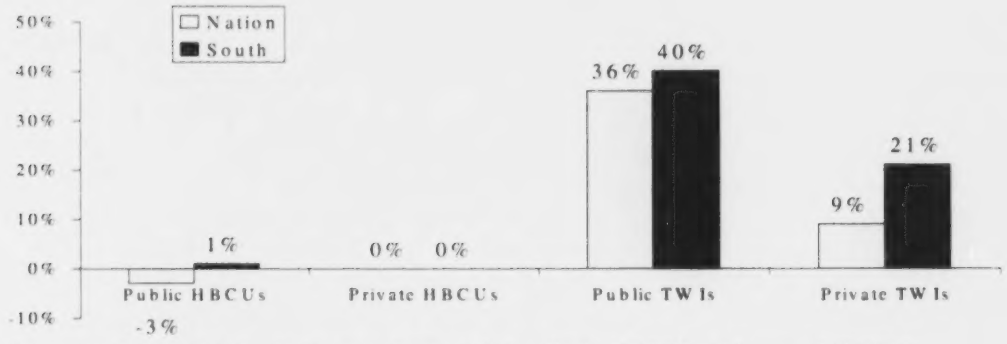
In 1996, the South enrolled 46% (503,531) of all of the nation's public and private first-time, full-time college freshmen (1,094,787) and 67% (83,145) of the African American first-time full-time freshmen (123,993). In 1996, 49% of the nation's public four-year college and university first-time, full-time freshmen (all races combined) were attending colleges in the South (341,977 of 694,390), while 71% of the nation's African American first-time, full-time public four-year college and university freshmen (57,978 of 81,287) were in the South. This distribution has remained constant over the past two decades. In 1976, 72% of all African American first-time, full-time freshmen in public colleges and universities were enrolled in the South (48,604 of 67,609), compared with 70% (43,754 of 62,348) in 1986. Approximately 65% of the African American traditional college age (18-24 year old) population resides in the South.

The number of African American first-time, full-time freshmen attending four-year colleges and universities increased between 1976 and 1996 in 13 of the southern states. Noteworthy among these states were the increases in the state of Georgia (124%, from 6,180 to 13,817), Florida (35% from 7,008 to 9,454), West Virginia (29% from 651 to 842), and Virginia (28% from 6,027 to 7,728). Table 3 shows that, over the same period, White enrollment of first-time, full-time freshmen increased by 45% in Georgia (from 20,556 to 29,883), 10% in West Virginia (from 11,262 to 12,380), and 9% in Virginia (from 26,821 to 29,305). In Florida, White first-time, full-time freshmen enrollment decreased by 12% (from 37,252 to 32,861). Enrollment of African American first-time, full-time freshmen declined in six of the southern states by as much as 20% in Ohio (from 8,503 to 6,798), 22% in Tennessee (from 6,923 to 5,408), 17% in North Carolina (from 12,968 to 10,739), and 17% in Mississippi (from 3,041 to 2,524). Within the most recent decade of 1986 to 1996, both the number and the percent represented by African American first-time, full-time freshmen increased in 17 of the 19 states and decreased only in North Carolina. In Kentucky the number of African American first-time, full-time freshmen increased by 10% between 1986 and 1996 but the representation of African Americans declined from 8.1% to 7.9%.

Table 2 illustrates that the number of African American first-time, full-time freshmen attending the nation's four-year historically Black colleges and universities in 1996 was 2% lower than in 1976 (42,173 in 1976 and 41,444 in 1996), but was 25% higher at traditionally White four-year institutions in 1996 than in 1976 (65,801in 1976 and 82,549 in 1996). Figure 1 shows that the enrollment of African American first-time, full-time freshmen declined by 3% (from 27,039 to 26,256) between 1976 and 1996 at public four-year HBCUs, while remaining stable at private four-year HBCUs (15,134 in 1976

and 15,188 in 1996). During the same period, the number of African American first-time, full-time freshmen increased by 36% (from 40,570 to 55,031) at public four-year traditionally White institutions and by 9% (from 25,231 to 27,518) at private four-year traditionally White institutions.

Figure 1. Growth in African American first-time, full-time freshmen at 4-year HBCUs and TWIs: 1976 to 1996



Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of IPEDS

Table 2 shows that, in the South, the number of African American first-time, full-time freshmen entering four-year HBCUs was virtually the same in 1996 as in 1976 overall (39,656 in 1976 and 39,872 in 1996), at public four-year HBCUs (25,625 in 1976 and 25,796 in 1996), and at private four-year HBCUs (14,031 and 14,076). African American first-time, full-time freshmen enrollment in the South increased over the past two decades by 35% (from 32,168 to 43,273) at traditionally White four-year colleges and universities overall, by 40% (from 22,979 to 32,182) at public four-year traditionally White institutions, and by 21% (from 9,189 to 11,091) at private four-year traditionally White institutions. During this same time period (1976 to 1996), White first-time, full-time freshmen enrollment at four-year HBCUs increased by 4% nationwide from 1,803 to 1,877, increased by 11% in the South from 1,680 to 1,867, and decreased by 92% in the Northeast from 123 to 10.

In 1996, Southern Agricultural and Mechanical University in Louisiana enrolled the highest number (1,890) of African American first-time, full-time freshmen. Of the 1,472 two-year and four-year public and private colleges and universities that are located in the South, the majority (52%) experienced an increase in the number of African American first-time, full-time freshmen between 1976 and 1996. The number of African American first-time, full-time freshmen declined at 45% of the two-year and four-year institutions in the southern states, ranging from a decline of 2% at Lander University to 100% at Pennsylvania State University. At 3% of the colleges and universities in the South, the number of African American first-time, full-time freshmen did not change. Table 4 shows that among the southern colleges and universities with the greatest growth in the number of African American first-time, full-time freshmen between 1976 and 1996 were Georgia Southern University (2024% increase, from 41 to 871), Florida Memorial College (657% increase, from 53 to 401), Southern Agricultural and

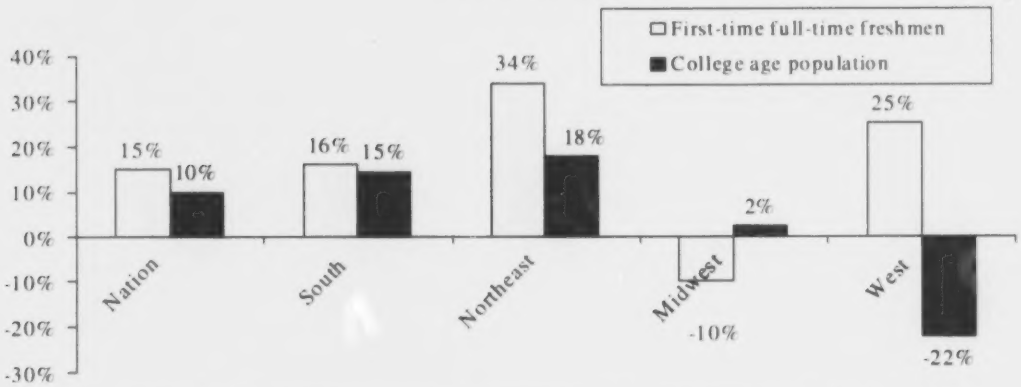
Mechanical University (635% increase, from 257 to 1,890), Georgia State University (434% increase, from 101 to 539), Temple University (242% increase, from 206 to 704), the University of Pittsburgh (193% increase, from 103 to 302), Mississippi State University (176% increase, from 96 to 265), Clark Atlanta University (127% increase, from 542 to 1,231), Prairie View A&M University (123% increase, from 769 to 1,714), the University of Virginia (107% increase, from 161 to 333), and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (101% increase, from 192 to 386).

Both the number of African American first-time, full-time freshmen in the South and the percent they represented of all first-time, full-time freshmen in the South were greater in public and private four-year colleges and universities and traditionally White four-year colleges and universities in 1996 than in both 1976 and 1986. Table 2 illustrates that, between 1976 and 1996, the number of African American first-time, full-time freshmen attending four-year colleges and universities increased by 15% (from 107,974 to 123,993) in the nation, 16% (from 71,824 to 83,145) in the South, 34% in the Northeast, and 25% in the West, while declining by 10% in the Midwest. Over the same period, the number of White first-time, full-time freshmen declined by 8% in the nation, 2% in the South, 19% in the Northeast, 10% in the Midwest, and 9% in the West.

Figure 2 shows that, between 1976 and 1996, the number of African American first-time, full-time freshmen increased by 25% in the West while the traditional college age population of African Americans declined by 22%. In the South, first-time, full-time freshmen increased by 16% between 1976 and 1996 while the traditional college age population increased by 15%. First-time, full-time freshmen increased by 34% in the Northeast, while the population increased by 18%. In the Midwest, the number of first-time, full-time freshmen decreased by 10% while the population of 18 to 24 year old African Americans increased by 2%. In the nation, first-time, full-time freshmen increased by 15% while the traditional college age population increased by 10%. Existing national and state data bases do not permit interstate or cross-regional tracking; therefore, we are unable to discern how much each region is serving its own students and the extent to which out-of-state students contribute to the progress in each region. Yet, it appears that the growth in first-time, full-time freshmen enrollment exceeds the growth in the population of traditional age students in each region except the Midwest. In addition to interstate college attendance, another possible, albeit minor, contribution to the growth in first-time, full-time freshmen may be from students older than the traditional college age population.

Table 5 shows that African Americans represented 14.3% of the traditional college age (18 to 24) population in the nation, 20.2% of the traditional college age population in the South, 14.0% in the Northeast, 11.6% in the Midwest, and 4.1% in the West. The gaps between African American representation in the population and their representation among first-time, full-time freshmen show the challenges each region faces in providing higher education access and opportunity for African Americans. The gaps between the representation of African American first-time, full-time freshmen and their representation of the traditional college age population are 3% in the nation, 3.7% in the South, 4.4% in the Northeast, 5.1% in the Midwest and one tenth of one percent in the West. Figure 3 shows that African Americans represent a smaller percent of first-time, full-time freshmen attending four-year colleges and universities than of the traditional college age population in the nation (11.3% compared to 14.3%), in the South (16.5% compared to 20.2%), the Northeast (9.6% compared to 14.0%), the Midwest (6.5% compared to 11.6%), and the West (4.0% compared to 4.1%).

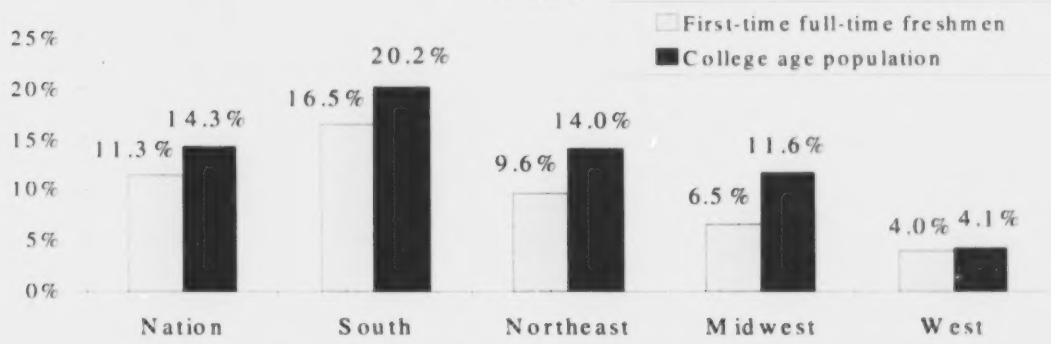
Figure 2. Growth in African American first-time, full-time freshmen at 4-year institutions relative to growth in the traditional college age population: 1976 to 1996



Sources: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of IPEDS and CPS

Table 6 illustrates the proportion of African American first-time, full-time freshmen attending four-year colleges and universities compared to the number of African Americans in the traditional college age population. The ratio of first-time, full-time enrollment to the population increased between 1976 and 1996 in the nation (from 3.3% to 3.4%), in the South (from 3.5% to 3.6%), in the Northeast (from 3.3% to 3.8%), and in the West (from 1.9% to 3.0%). The proportion decreased in the Midwest (from 3.2% to 2.8%

Figure 3. Representation of African Americans among first-time, full-time freshmen at 4-year institutions and the traditional college age population: 1996



Sources: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of IPEDS and CPS

Table 2. Change in the number and representation of first-time full-time freshmen by race, control, and region: 1976 to 1996 (1 of 2)

Region	Total 1976	%	1986	%	1996	%	Change 1976-96	Change 1976-86	Change 1986-96
Nation									
Total Four-Year Institutions	**1,054,311**	**100%**	**1,031,399**	**100%**	**1,094,787**	**100%**	**4%**	**-2%**	**6%**
Four-Year HBCUs	45,126	100%	38,132	100%	44,598	100%	-1%	-15%	17%
Four-Year TWIs	1,009,185	100%	993,267	100%	1,050,189	100%	4%	-2%	6%
Four-Year Public Institutions	**665,089**	**100%**	**659,881**	**100%**	**694,390**	**100%**	**4%**	**-1%**	**5%**
Four-Year Public HBCUs	29,312	100%	24,178	100%	28,926	100%	-1%	-18%	20%
Four-Year Public TWIs	635,777	100%	635,703	100%	665,464	100%	5%	0%	5%
Four-Year Private Institutions	**389,222**	**100%**	**371,518**	**100%**	**400,397**	**100%**	**3%**	**-5%**	**8%**
Four-Year Private HBCUs	15,814	100%	13,954	100%	15,672	100%	-1%	-12%	12%
Four-Year Private TWIs	373,408	100%	357,564	100%	384,725	100%	3%	-4%	8%
Total Public Two-Year Institutions	**575,009**	**100%**	**466,839**	**100%**	**528,107**	**100%**	**-8%**	**-19%**	**13%**
Public Two-Year HBCUs	5,696	100%	5,043	100%	2,860	100%	-50%	-11%	-43%
Public Two-Year TWIs	569,313	100%	461,796	100%	525,247	100%	-8%	-19%	14%
Total Private Two-Year Institutions	**32,948**	**100%**	**71,754**	**100%**	**49,857**	**100%**	**51%**	**118%**	**-31%**
Private Two-Year HBCUs	876	100%	679	100%	338	100%	-61%	-22%	-50%
Private Two-Year TWIs	32,072	100%	71,075	100%	49,519	100%	54%	122%	-30%
South									
Total Four-Year Institutions	**469,654**	**100%**	**458,374**	**100%**	**503,531**	**100%**	**7%**	**-2%**	**10%**
Four-Year HBCUs	42,141	100%	35,451	100%	42,837	100%	2%	-16%	21%
Four-Year TWIs	427,513	100%	422,923	100%	460,694	100%	8%	-1%	9%
Four-Year Public Institutions	**316,654**	**100%**	**312,740**	**100%**	**341,977**	**100%**	**8%**	**-1%**	**9%**
Four-Year Public HBCUs	27,722	100%	22,983	100%	28,362	100%	2%	-17%	23%
Four-Year Public TWIs	288,872	100%	289,757	100%	313,615	100%	9%	0%	8%
Four-Year Private Institutions	**153,060**	**100%**	**145,634**	**100%**	**161,554**	**100%**	**6%**	**-5%**	**11%**
Four-Year Private HBCUs	14,419	100%	12,468	100%	14,475	100%	0%	-14%	16%
Four-Year Private TWIs	138,641	100%	133,166	100%	147,079	100%	6%	-4%	10%
Total Public Two-Year Institutions	**217,184**	**100%**	**178,741**	**100%**	**204,416**	**100%**	**-6%**	**-18%**	**14%**
Public Two-Year HBCUs	5,696	100%	5,043	100%	2,860	100%	-50%	-11%	-43%
Public Two-Year TWIs	211,488	100%	173,698	100%	201,556	100%	-5%	-18%	16%
Total Private Two-Year Institutions	**12,801**	**100%**	**35,893**	**100%**	**21,864**	**100%**	**71%**	**180%**	**-39%**
Private Two-Year HBCUs	777	100%	568	100%	289	100%	-63%	-27%	-49%
Private Two-Year TWIs	12,024	100%	35,325	100%	21,557	100%	79%	194%	-39%
Northeast									
Total Four-Year Institutions	**206,141**	**100%**	**208,714**	**100%**	**204,149**	**100%**	**-1%**	**1%**	**-2%**
Four-Year HBCUs	2,985	100%	2,681	100%	1,761	100%	-41%	-10%	-34%
Four-Year TWIs	203,156	100%	206,033	100%	202,388	100%	0%	1%	-2%
Four-Year Public Institutions	**84,709**	**100%**	**88,044**	**100%**	**84,001**	**100%**	**-1%**	**4%**	**-5%**
Four-Year Public HBCUs	1,590	100%	1,195	100%	564	100%	-65%	-25%	-53%
Four-Year Public TWIs	83,119	100%	86,849	100%	83,437	100%	0%	4%	-4%
Four-Year Private Institutions	**121,432**	**100%**	**120,670**	**100%**	**120,148**	**100%**	**-1%**	**-1%**	**0%**
Four-Year Private HBCUs	1,395	100%	1,486	100%	1,197	100%	-14%	7%	-19%
Four-Year Private TWIs	120,037	100%	119,184	100%	118,951	100%	-1%	-1%	0%
Total Public Two-Year Institutions	**89,536**	**100%**	**77,056**	**100%**	**73,513**	**100%**	**-18%**	**-14%**	**-5%**
Public Two-Year HBCUs	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%			
Public Two-Year TWIs	89,536	100%	77,056	100%	73,513	100%	-18%	-14%	-5%
Total Private Two-Year Institutions	**12,605**	**100%**	**16,702**	**100%**	**11,191**	**100%**	**-11%**	**33%**	**-33%**
Private Two-Year HBCUs	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%			
Private Two-Year TWIs	12,605	100%	16,702	100%	11,191	100%	-11%	33%	-33%
Midwest									
Total Four-Year Institutions	**231,678**	**100%**	**219,012**	**100%**	**220,314**	**100%**	**-5%**	**-5%**	**1%**
Total Public Institutions	154,648	100%	150,409	100%	146,995	100%	-5%	-3%	-2%
Total Private Institutions	77,030	100%	68,603	100%	73,319	100%	-5%	-11%	7%
Total Public Two-Year Institutions	**113,261**	**100%**	**92432**	**100%**	**107,639**	**100%**	**-5%**	**-18%**	**16%**
Total Private Two-Year Institutions	**3,678**	**100%**	**8,134**	**100%**	**5,236**	**100%**	**42%**	**121%**	**-36%**
Private Two-Year HBCUs	99	100%	111	100%	49	100%	-51%	12%	-56%
Private Two-Year TWIs	3,579	100%	8,023	100%	5,187	100%	45%	124%	-35%
West									
Total Four-Year Institutions	**146,838**	**100%**	**145,299**	**100%**	**166,793**	**100%**	**14%**	**-1%**	**15%**
Four-Year Public Institutions	109,138	100%	108,688	100%	121,417	100%	11%	0%	12%
Four-Year Private Institutions	37,700	100%	36,611	100%	45,376	100%	20%	-3%	24%
Total Public Two-Year Institutions	**155,028**	**100%**	**118,610**	**100%**	**142,809**	**100%**	**-8%**	**-23%**	**20%**
Total Private Two-Year Institutions	**3,864**	**100%**	**11,025**	**100%**	**11,584**	**100%**	**200%**	**185%**	**5%**

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

Note: 1976 and 1986 data are from NSF's WebCASPAR and may not match data from other sources

AFRICAN AMERICANS MOVING FORWARD IN HIGHER EDUCATION

African American 1976	%	1986	%	1996	%	Change 1976-96	1976-86	1986-96
107,974	**10.2%**	**97,286**	**9.4%**	**123,993**	**11.3%**	**15%**	**-10%**	**27%**
42,173	93.5%	33,922	89.0%	41,444	92.9%	-2%	-20%	22%
65,801	6.5%	63,364	6.4%	82,549	7.9%	25%	-4%	30%
67,609	**10.2%**	**62,348**	**9.4%**	**81,287**	**11.7%**	**20%**	**-8%**	**30%**
27,039	92.2%	21,068	87.1%	26,256	90.8%	-3%	-22%	25%
40,570	6.4%	41,280	6.5%	55,031	8.3%	36%	2%	33%
40,365	**10.4%**	**34,938**	**9.4%**	**42,706**	**10.7%**	**6%**	**-13%**	**22%**
15,134	95.7%	12,854	92.1%	15,188	96.9%	0%	-15%	18%
25,231	6.8%	22,084	6.2%	27,518	7.2%	9%	-12%	25%
72,421	**12.6%**	**49,410**	**10.6%**	**63,748**	**12.1%**	**-12%**	**-32%**	**29%**
3,189	56.0%	3,023	59.9%	2,153	75.3%	-32%	-5%	-29%
69,232	12.2%	46,387	10.0%	61,595	11.7%	-11%	-33%	33%
4,751	**14.0%**	**10,973**	**15.0%**	**8,598**	**17.0%**	**81%**	**131%**	**-22%**
862	98.0%	667	98.0%	307	91.0%	-64%	-23%	-54%
3,889	12.0%	10,306	15.0%	8,291	17.0%	113%	165%	-20%
71,824	**15.3%**	**64,062**	**14.0%**	**83,145**	**16.5%**	**16%**	**-11%**	**30%**
39,656	94.1%	31,470	88.8%	39,872	93.1%	1%	-21%	27%
32,168	7.5%	32,592	7.7%	43,273	9.4%	35%	1%	33%
48,604	**15.4%**	**43,754**	**14.0%**	**57,978**	**17.0%**	**19%**	**-10%**	**33%**
25,625	92.4%	20,002	87.0%	25,796	91.0%	1%	-22%	29%
22,979	8.0%	23,752	8.2%	32,182	10.3%	40%	3%	35%
23,220	**15.2%**	**20,308**	**13.9%**	**25,167**	**15.6%**	**8%**	**-13%**	**24%**
14,031	97.3%	11,468	92.0%	14,076	97.2%	0%	-18%	23%
9,189	6.6%	8,840	6.6%	11,091	7.5%	21%	-4%	25%
40,789	**18.8%**	**27,546**	**15.4%**	**37,118**	**18.2%**	**-9%**	**-32%**	**35%**
3,189	56.0%	3,023	59.9%	2,153	75.3%	-32%	-5%	-29%
37,600	17.8%	24,523	14.1%	34,965	17.3%	-7%	-35%	43%
2,727	**21.0%**	**6,896**	**19.0%**	**4,842**	**22.0%**	**78%**	**153%**	**-30%**
765	98.0%	556	98.0%	259	90.0%	-66%	-27%	-53%
1,962	16%	6,340	18%	4,583	21%	134%	223%	-28%
14,696	**7.1%**	**16,289**	**7.8%**	**19,691**	**9.6%**	**34%**	**11%**	**21%**
2,517	84.3%	2,452	91.5%	1,572	89.3%	-38%	-3%	-36%
12,179	6.0%	13,837	6.7%	18,119	9.0%	49%	14%	31%
6,112	**7.2%**	**7,863**	**8.9%**	**9,261**	**11.0%**	**52%**	**29%**	**18%**
1,414	88.9%	1,066	89.2%	460	81.6%	-67%	-25%	-57%
4,698	5.7%	6,797	7.8%	8,801	10.5%	87%	45%	29%
8,584	**7.1%**	**8,426**	**7.0%**	**10,430**	**8.7%**	**22%**	**-2%**	**24%**
1,103	79.1%	1,386	93.3%	1,112	92.9%	1%	26%	-20%
7,481	6.2%	7,040	5.9%	9,318	7.8%	25%	-6%	32%
7,141	**8.0%**	**8,441**	**11.0%**	**10,291**	**14.0%**	**44%**	**18%**	**22%**
0		0		0				
7,141	8.0%	8,441	11.0%	10,291	14.0%	44%	18%	22%
1,473	**12.0%**	**2,392**	**14.0%**	**2,399**	**21.0%**	**63%**	**62%**	**0%**
0		0		0				
1,473	12.0%	2,392	14.0%	2,399	21.0%	63%	62%	0%
16,078	**6.9%**	**12,253**	**5.6%**	**14,426**	**6.5%**	**-10%**	**-24%**	**18%**
8,960	5.8%	7,296	4.9%	9,203	6.3%	3%	-19%	26%
7,118	9.2%	4,957	7.2%	5,223	7.1%	-27%	-30%	5%
11,736	**10.4%**	**6,220**	**6.7%**	**7,218**	**6.7%**	**-38%**	**-47%**	**16%**
459	**12.0%**	**1,158**	**14.0%**	**584**	**11.0%**	**27%**	**152%**	**-50%**
97	98.0%	111	100.0%	48	98.0%	-51%	14%	-57%
362	10.0%	1,047	13.0%	536	10.0%	48%	189%	-49%
5,376	**3.7%**	**4,682**	**3.2%**	**6,731**	**4.0%**	**25%**	**-13%**	**44%**
3,933	3.6%	3,435	3.2%	4,845	4.0%	23%	-13%	41%
1,443	3.8%	1,247	3.4%	1,886	4.2%	31%	-14%	51%
12,755	**8.2%**	**7,203**	**6.1%**	**9,121**	**6.4%**	**-28%**	**-44%**	**27%**
92	**2.0%**	**527**	**5.0%**	**773**	**7.0%**	**740%**	**473%**	**47%**

Table 2. Change in the number and representation of first-time full-time freshmen by race, control, and region: 1976 to 1996 (2 of 2)

Region	White 1976	%	1986	%	1996	%	Change 1976-96	Change 1976-86	Change 1986-96	Hispanic 1976
Nation										
Total Four-Year Institutions	**883,582**	**83.8%**	**834,104**	**80.9%**	**810,424**	**74.0%**	**-8%**	**-6%**	**-3%**	**22,631**
Four-Year HBCUs	1,803	4.0%	3,024	7.9%	1,877	4.2%	4%	68%	-38%	96
Four-Year TWIs	881,779	87.4%	831,080	83.7%	808,547	77.0%	-8%	-6%	-3%	22,535
Four-Year Public Institutions	**560,989**	**84.3%**	**537,035**	**81.4%**	**512,409**	**73.8%**	**-9%**	**-4%**	**-5%**	**14,493**
Four-Year Public HBCUs	1,604	5.5%	2,551	10.6%	1,835	6.3%	14%	59%	-28%	53
Four-Year Public TWIs	559,385	88.0%	534,484	84.1%	510,574	76.7%	-9%	-4%	-4%	14,440
Four-Year Private Institutions	**322,593**	**82.9%**	**297,069**	**80.0%**	**298,015**	**74.4%**	**-8%**	**-8%**	**0%**	**8,138**
Four-Year Private HBCUs	199	1.3%	473	3.4%	42	0.3%	-79%	138%	-91%	43
Four-Year Private TWIs	322,394	86.3%	296,596	82.9%	297,973	77.5%	-8%	-8%	0%	8,095
Total Public Two-Year Institutions	**448,450**	**78.0%**	**351,786**	**75.4%**	**364,297**	**69.0%**	**-19%**	**-22%**	**4%**	**29,074**
Public Two-Year HBCUs	2,051	36.0%	1,552	30.8%	396	13.8%	-81%	-24%	-74%	409
Public Two-Year TWIs	446,399	78.4%	350,234	75.8%	363,901	69.3%	-18%	-22%	4%	28,665
Total Private Two-Year Institutions	**26,288**	**79.8%**	**53,838**	**75.0%**	**32,561**	**65.3%**	**24%**	**105%**	**-40%**	**584**
Private Two-Year HBCUs	3	0.3%	12	1.8%	2	0.6%	-33%	300%	-83%	0
Private Two-Year TWIs	26,285	82.0%	53,826	75.7%	32,559	65.8%	24%	105%	-40%	584
South										
Total Four-Year Institutions	**379,559**	**80.8%**	**367,808**	**80.2%**	**371,286**	**73.7%**	**-2%**	**-3%**	**1%**	**6,746**
Four-Year HBCUs	1,680	4.0%	2,962	8.4%	1,867	4.4%	11%	76%	-37%	51
Four-Year TWIs	377,879	88.4%	364,846	86.3%	369,419	80.2%	-2%	-3%	1%	6,695
Four-Year Public Institutions	**257,357**	**81.3%**	**252,109**	**80.6%**	**251,436**	**73.5%**	**-2%**	**-2%**	**0%**	**4,451**
Four-Year Public HBCUs	1,568	5.7%	2,492	10.8%	1,825	6.4%	16%	59%	-27%	26
Four-Year Public TWIs	255,789	88.5%	349,617	120.7%	249,611	79.6%	-2%	37%	-29%	4,425
Four-Year Private Institutions	**122,202**	**79.8%**	**115,699**	**79.4%**	**119,850**	**74.2%**	**-2%**	**-5%**	**4%**	**2,295**
Four-Year Private HBCUs	112	0.8%	470	3.8%	42	0.3%	-63%	320%	-91%	25
Four-Year Private TWIs	122,090	88.1%	115,229	86.5%	119,808	81.5%	-2%	-6%	4%	2,270
Total Public Two-Year Institutions	**160,663**	**74.0%**	**133,273**	**74.6%**	**141,837**	**69.4%**	**-12%**	**-17%**	**6%**	**9,775**
Public Two-Year HBCUs	2,051	36.0%	1,552	30.8%	396	13.8%	-81%	-24%	-74%	409
Public Two-Year TWIs	158,612	75.0%	131,721	75.8%	141,441	70.2%	-11%	-17%	7%	9,366
Total Private Two-Year Institutions	**9,548**	**74.6%**	**26,932**	**75.0%**	**15,138**	**69.2%**	**59%**	**182%**	**-44%**	**64**
Private Two-Year HBCUs	2	0.3%	12	2.1%	1	0.3%	-50%	500%	-92%	0
Private Two-Year TWIs	9,546	79.4%	26,920	76.2%	15,137	70.2%	59%	182%	-44%	64
Northeast										
Total Four-Year Institutions	**179,324**	**87.0%**	**165,273**	**79.2%**	**145,077**	**71.1%**	**-19%**	**-8%**	**-12%**	**4,719**
Four-Year HBCUs	123	4.1%	62	2.3%	10	0.6%	-92%	-50%	-84%	45
Four-Year TWIs	179,201	88.2%	165,211	80.2%	145,067	71.7%	-19%	-8%	-12%	4,674
Four-Year Public Institutions	**74,755**	**88.2%**	**70,433**	**80.0%**	**58,552**	**69.7%**	**-22%**	**-6%**	**-17%**	**1,930**
Four-Year Public HBCUs	36	2.3%	59	4.9%	10	1.8%	-72%	64%	-83%	27
Four-Year Public TWIs	74,719	89.9%	70,374	81.0%	58,542	70.2%	-22%	-6%	-17%	1,903
Four-Year Private Institutions	**104,569**	**86.1%**	**94,840**	**78.6%**	**86,525**	**72.0%**	**-17%**	**-9%**	**-9%**	**2,789**
Four-Year Private HBCUs	87	6.2%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	-100%	-97%	-100%	18
Four-Year Private TWIs	104,482	87.0%	94,837	79.6%	86,525	72.7%	-17%	-9%	-9%	2,771
Total Public Two-Year Institutions	**78,310**	**87.5%**	**59,244**	**76.9%**	**48,776**	**66.4%**	**-38%**	**-24%**	**-18%**	**2,699**
Public Two-Year HBCUs	0		0		0					0
Public Two-Year TWIs	78,310	87.5%	59,244	76.9%	48,776	66.4%	-38%	-24%	-18%	2,699
Total Private Two-Year Institutions	**10,335**	**82.0%**	**12,068**	**72.3%**	**6,588**	**58.9%**	**-36%**	**17%**	**-45%**	**345**
Private Two-Year HBCUs	0		0		0					0
Private Two-Year TWIs	10,335	82.0%	12,068	72.3%	6,588	58.9%	-36%	17%	-45%	345
Midwest										
Total Four-Year Institutions	**206,171**	**89.0%**	**193,841**	**88.5%**	**185,947**	**84.4%**	**-10%**	**-6%**	**-4%**	**2,976**
Total Public Institutions	140,294	90.7%	135,286	89.9%	125,224	85.2%	-11%	-4%	-7%	1,520
Total Private Institutions	65,877	85.5%	58,555	85.4%	60,723	82.8%	-8%	-11%	4%	1,456
Total Public Two-Year Institutions	**97,241**	**85.9%**	**81,853**	**88.6%**	**92,244**	**85.7%**	**-5%**	**-16%**	**13%**	**1,249**
Total Private Two-Year Institutions	**3,016**	**82.0%**	**6,175**	**75.9%**	**3,639**	**69.5%**	**21%**	**105%**	**-41%**	**53**
Private Two-Year HBCUs	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.0%	0%	-100%		0
Private Two-Year TWIs	3,015	84.2%	6,175	77.0%	3,638	70.1%	21%	105%	-41%	53
West										
Total Four-Year Institutions	**118,528**	**80.7%**	**107,182**	**73.8%**	**108,114**	**64.8%**	**-9%**	**-10%**	**1%**	**8,190**
Four-Year Public Institutions	88,583	81.2%	79,207	72.9%	77,197	63.6%	-13%	-11%	-3%	6,592
Four-Year Private Institutions	29,945	79.4%	27,975	76.4%	30,917	68.1%	3%	-7%	11%	1,598
Total Public Two-Year Institutions	**112,236**	**72.4%**	**77,416**	**65.3%**	**81,440**	**57.0%**	**-27%**	**-31%**	**5%**	**15,351**
Total Private Two-Year Institutions	**3,389**	**87.7%**	**8,663**	**78.6%**	**7,196**	**62.1%**	**112%**	**156%**	**-17%**	**41**

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System
Note: 1976 and 1986 data are from NSF's WebCASPAR and may not match data from other sources

					Change			Asian						Change		
%	1986	%	1996	%	1976-96	1976-86	1986-96	1976	%	1986	%	1996	%	1976-96	1976-86	1986-96
2.1%	**33,132**	**3.2%**	**65,721**	**6.0%**	**190%**	**46%**	**98%**	**15,071**	**1.4%**	**34,266**	**3.3%**	**63,769**	**5.8%**	**323%**	**127%**	**86%**
0.2%	377	1.0%	248	0.6%	158%	293%	-34%	84	0.2%	96	0.3%	192	0.4%	129%	14%	100%
2.2%	32,755	3.3%	65,473	6.2%	191%	45%	100%	14,987	1.5%	34,170	3.4%	63,577	6.1%	324%	128%	86%
2.2%	**21,465**	**3.3%**	**42,933**	**6.2%**	**196%**	**48%**	**100%**	**10,128**	**1.5%**	**23,263**	**3.5%**	**41,997**	**6.0%**	**315%**	**130%**	**81%**
0.2%	111	0.5%	175	0.6%	230%	109%	58%	66	0.2%	77	0.3%	169	0.6%	156%	17%	119%
2.3%	21,354	3.4%	42,758	6.4%	196%	48%	100%	10,062	1.6%	23,186	3.6%	41,828	6.3%	316%	130%	80%
2.1%	**11,667**	**3.1%**	**22,788**	**5.7%**	**180%**	**43%**	**95%**	**4,943**	**1.3%**	**11,003**	**3.0%**	**21,772**	**5.4%**	**340%**	**123%**	**98%**
0.3%	266	1.9%	73	0.5%	70%	519%	-73%	18	0.1%	19	0.1%	23	0.1%	28%	6%	21%
2.2%	11,401	3.2%	22,715	5.9%	181%	41%	99%	4,925	1.3%	10,984	3.1%	21,749	5.7%	342%	123%	98%
5.1%	**32,714**	**7.0%**	**55,788**	**10.6%**	**92%**	**13%**	**71%**	**10,384**	**1.8%**	**15,986**	**3.4%**	**26,240**	**5.0%**	**153%**	**54%**	**64%**
7.2%	373	7.4%	287	10.0%	-30%	-9%	-23%	9	0.2%	17	0.3%	17	0.6%	89%	89%	0%
5.0%	32,341	7.0%	55,501	10.6%	94%	13%	72%	10,375	1.8%	15,969	3.5%	26,223	5.0%	153%	54%	64%
1.8%	**3,917**	**5.5%**	**5,579**	**11.2%**	**855%**	**571%**	**42%**	**180**	**0.5%**	**896**	**1.2%**	**1,732**	**3.5%**	**862%**	**398%**	**93%**
0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%				4	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-100%	-100%	
1.8%	3,917	5.5%	5,578	11.3%	855%	571%	42%	176	0.5%	896	1.3%	1,732	3.5%	884%	409%	93%
1.4%	**10,969**	**2.4%**	**21,541**	**4.3%**	**219%**	**63%**	**96%**	**2,189**	**0.5%**	**7,461**	**1.6%**	**15,591**	**3.1%**	**612%**	**241%**	**109%**
0.1%	348	1.0%	225	0.5%	341%	582%	-35%	54	0.1%	72	0.2%	174	0.4%	222%	33%	142%
1.6%	10,621	2.5%	21,316	4.6%	218%	59%	101%	2,135	0.5%	7,389	1.7%	15,417	3.3%	622%	246%	109%
1.4%	**7,583**	**2.4%**	**15,324**	**4.5%**	**244%**	**70%**	**102%**	**1,404**	**0.4%**	**5,136**	**1.6%**	**10,543**	**3.1%**	**651%**	**266%**	**105%**
0.1%	87	0.4%	155	0.5%	496%	235%	78%	47	0.2%	53	0.2%	153	0.5%	226%	13%	189%
1.5%	7,496	2.6%	15,169	4.8%	243%	69%	102%	1,357	0.5%	5,083	1.8%	10,390	3.3%	666%	275%	104%
1.5%	**3,386**	**2.3%**	**6,217**	**3.8%**	**171%**	**48%**	**84%**	**785**	**0.5%**	**2,325**	**1.6%**	**5,048**	**3.1%**	**543%**	**196%**	**117%**
0.2%	261	2.1%	70	0.5%	180%	944%	-73%	7	0.0%	19	0.2%	21	0.1%	200%	171%	11%
1.6%	3,125	2.3%	6,147	4.2%	171%	38%	97%	778	0.6%	2,306	1.7%	5,027	3.4%	546%	196%	118%
4.5%	**12,244**	**6.9%**	**17,258**	**8.4%**	**77%**	**25%**	**41%**	**1,228**	**0.6%**	**2,431**	**1.4%**	**3,903**	**1.9%**	**218%**	**98%**	**61%**
7.2%	373	7.4%	287	10.0%	-30%	-9%	-23%	9	0.2%	17	0.3%	17	0.6%	89%	89%	0%
4.4%	11,871	6.8%	16,971	8.4%	81%	27%	43%	1,219	0.6%	2,414	1.4%	3,886	1.9%	219%	98%	61%
0.5%	**956**	**2.7%**	**1,126**	**5.2%**	**1659%**	**1394%**	**18%**	**28**	**0.2%**	**296**	**0.8%**	**283**	**1.3%**	**911%**	**957%**	**-4%**
0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%				3	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-100%	-100%	
0.5%	956	2.7%	1,125	5.2%	1658%	1394%	18%	25	0.2%	296	0.8%	283	1.3%	1032%	1084%	-4%
2.3%	**9,026**	**4.3%**	**16,699**	**8.2%**	**254%**	**91%**	**85%**	**2,462**	**1.2%**	**7,555**	**3.6%**	**15,737**	**7.7%**	**539%**	**207%**	**108%**
1.5%	29	1.1%	23	1.3%	-49%	-36%	-21%	30	1.0%	24	0.9%	18	1.0%	-40%	-20%	-25%
2.3%	8,997	4.4%	16,676	8.2%	257%	92%	85%	2,432	1.2%	7,531	3.7%	15,719	7.8%	546%	210%	109%
2.3%	**4,138**	**4.7%**	**7,953**	**9.5%**	**312%**	**114%**	**92%**	**918**	**1.1%**	**3,170**	**3.6%**	**6,530**	**7.8%**	**611%**	**245%**	**106%**
1.7%	24	2.0%	20	3.5%	-26%	-11%	-17%	19	1.2%	24	2.0%	16	2.8%	-16%	26%	-33%
2.3%	4,114	4.7%	7,933	9.5%	317%	116%	93%	899	1.1%	3,146	3.6%	6,514	7.8%	625%	250%	107%
2.3%	**4,888**	**4.1%**	**8,746**	**7.3%**	**214%**	**75%**	**79%**	**1,544**	**1.3%**	**4,385**	**3.6%**	**9,207**	**7.7%**	**496%**	**184%**	**110%**
1.3%	5	0.3%	3	0.3%	-83%	-72%	-40%	11	0.8%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	-82%	-100%	
2.3%	4,883	4.1%	8,743	7.4%	216%	76%	79%	1,533	1.3%	4,385	3.7%	9,205	7.7%	500%	186%	110%
3.0%	**6,122**	**7.9%**	**9,773**	**13.3%**	**262%**	**127%**	**60%**	**516**	**0.6%**	**1,684**	**2.2%**	**2,671**	**3.6%**	**418%**	**226%**	**59%**
2.7%	**1,225**	**7.3%**	**1,644**	**14.7%**	**377%**	**255%**	**34%**	**52**	**0.4%**	**192**	**1.1%**	**365**	**3.3%**	**602%**	**269%**	**90%**
1.3%	**3,504**	**1.6%**	**6,806**	**3.1%**	**129%**	**18%**	**94%**	**1,627**	**0.7%**	**4,346**	**2.0%**	**7,832**	**3.6%**	**381%**	**167%**	**80%**
1.0%	2,040	1.4%	3,907	2.7%	157%	34%	92%	910	0.6%	2,858	1.9%	5,319	3.6%	485%	214%	86%
1.9%	1,464	2.1%	2,899	4.0%	99%	1%	98%	717	0.9%	1,488	2.2%	2,513	3.4%	250%	108%	69%
1.1%	**1,304**	**1.4%**	**3,297**	**3.1%**	**164%**	**4%**	**153%**	**560**	**0.5%**	**1,362**	**1.5%**	**2,333**	**2.2%**	**317%**	**143%**	**71%**
1.4%	**613**	**7.5%**	**709**	**13.5%**	**1238%**	**1057%**	**16%**	**59**	**1.6%**	**90**	**1.1%**	**87**	**1.7%**	**47%**	**53%**	**-3%**
0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				1	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-100%	-100%	
1.5%	613	7.6%	709	13.7%	1238%	1057%	16%	58	1.6%	90	1.1%	87	1.7%	50%	55%	-3%
5.6%	**9,633**	**6.6%**	**20,675**	**12.4%**	**152%**	**18%**	**115%**	**8,793**	**6.0%**	**14,904**	**10.3%**	**24,609**	**14.8%**	**180%**	**69%**	**65%**
6.0%	7,704	7.1%	15,749	13.0%	139%	17%	104%	6,896	6.3%	12,099	11.1%	19,605	16.1%	184%	75%	62%
4.2%	1,929	5.3%	4,926	10.9%	208%	21%	155%	1,897	5.0%	2,805	7.7%	5,004	11.0%	164%	48%	78%
9.9%	**13,044**	**11.0%**	**25,460**	**17.8%**	**66%**	**-15%**	**95%**	**8,080**	**5.2%**	**10,509**	**8.9%**	**17,333**	**12.1%**	**115%**	**30%**	**65%**
1.1%	**1,123**	**10.2%**	**2,100**	**18.1%**	**5022%**	**2639%**	**87%**	**41**	**1.1%**	**318**	**2.9%**	**997**	**8.6%**	**2332%**	**676%**	**214%**

Table 3. Change in the number and representation of first-time full-time freshmen attending four-year colleges and univeristies in the South: 1976 to 1996 (1 of 2)

State	Total 1976	%	1986	%	1996	%	Change 1976-96	1976-86	1986-96
Alabama	30,885	100%	29,990	100%	31,893	100%	3%	-3%	6%
Arkansas	13,057	100%	13,467	100%	15,173	100%	16%	3%	13%
Delaware	6,357	100%	5,394	100%	6,036	100%	-5%	-15%	12%
Florida	48,172	100%	49,978	100%	54,540	100%	13%	4%	9%
Georgia	27,446	100%	32,803	100%	46,509	100%	69%	20%	42%
Kentucky	20,851	100%	22,451	100%	25,192	100%	21%	8%	12%
Louisiana	28,442	100%	25,524	100%	28,794	100%	1%	-10%	13%
Maryland	29,692	100%	22,596	100%	25,600	100%	-14%	-24%	13%
Mississippi	33,964	100%	29,188	100%	32,599	100%	-4%	-14%	12%
Missouri	24,327	100%	21,143	100%	24,038	100%	-1%	-13%	14%
North Carolina	55,882	100%	52,953	100%	46,438	100%	-17%	-5%	-12%
Ohio	74,554	100%	70,903	100%	72,854	100%	-2%	-5%	3%
Oklahoma	25,150	100%	19,311	100%	20,399	100%	-19%	-23%	6%
Pennsylvania	82,041	100%	85,873	100%	87,395	100%	7%	5%	2%
South Carolina	25,282	100%	24,272	100%	26,018	100%	3%	-4%	7%
Tennessee	32,224	100%	28,589	100%	32,800	100%	2%	-11%	15%
Texas	95,700	100%	89,100	100%	100,061	100%	5%	-7%	12%
Virginia	33,384	100%	38,207	100%	40,774	100%	22%	14%	7%
West Virginia	12,229	100%	11,266	100%	13,696	100%	12%	-8%	22%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System
Note: 1976 and 1986 data are from NSF's WebCASPAR and may not match data from other sources

Table 3. Change in the number and representation of first-time full-time freshmen attending four-year colleges and univeristies in the South: 1976 to 1996 (2 of 2)

State	White 1976	%	1986	%	1996	%	Change 1976-96	1976-86	1986-96	Hispanic 1976
Alabama	21,304	69.0%	21,270	70.9%	21,553	67.6%	1%	0%	1%	39
Arkansas	10,284	78.8%	10,913	81.0%	11,762	77.5%	14%	6%	8%	13
Delaware	5,350	84.2%	4,471	82.9%	4,638	76.8%	-13%	-16%	4%	47
Florida	37,252	77.3%	36,444	72.9%	32,861	60.3%	-12%	-2%	-10%	2,440
Georgia	20,556	74.9%	23,902	72.9%	29,883	64.3%	45%	16%	25%	130
Kentucky	18,400	88.2%	20,271	90.3%	22,494	89.3%	22%	10%	11%	52
Louisiana	19,263	67.7%	17,109	67.0%	17,533	60.9%	-9%	-11%	2%	271
Maryland	22,566	76.0%	16,713	74.0%	16,280	63.6%	-28%	-26%	-3%	215
Mississippi	30,300	89.2%	26,044	89.2%	28,155	86.4%	-7%	-14%	8%	198
Missouri	14,968	61.5%	13,526	64.0%	14,723	61.2%	-2%	-10%	9%	23
North Carolina	41,802	74.8%	39,584	74.8%	33,104	71.3%	-21%	-5%	-16%	181
Ohio	64,512	86.5%	62,357	87.9%	62,444	85.7%	-3%	-3%	0%	471
Oklahoma	20,528	81.6%	15,827	82.0%	14,893	73.0%	-27%	-23%	-6%	167
Pennsylvania	72,776	88.7%	76,064	88.6%	73,441	84.0%	1%	5%	-3%	790
South Carolina	17,219	68.1%	18,166	74.8%	18,172	69.8%	6%	5%	0%	38
Tennessee	24,572	76.3%	23,529	82.3%	26,082	79.5%	6%	-4%	11%	79
Texas	70,035	73.2%	61,678	69.2%	59,113	59.1%	-16%	-12%	-4%	11,310
Virginia	26,821	80.3%	29,637	77.6%	29,305	71.9%	9%	10%	-1%	99
West Virginia	11,262	92.1%	10,508	93.3%	12,380	90.4%	10%	-7%	18%	22

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System
Note: 1976 and 1986 data are from NSF's WebCASPAR and may not match data from other sources

African American 1976	%	1986	%	1996	%	Change 1976-96	1976-86	1986-96
9,041	29.3%	8,099	27.0%	9,230	28.9%	2%	-10%	14%
2,575	19.7%	2,203	16.4%	2,684	17.7%	4%	-14%	22%
857	13.5%	636	11.8%	1,003	16.6%	17%	-26%	58%
7,008	14.5%	6,463	12.9%	9,454	17.3%	35%	-8%	46%
6,180	22.5%	7,482	22.8%	13,817	29.7%	124%	21%	85%
2,012	9.6%	1,823	8.1%	2,001	7.9%	-1%	-9%	10%
8,265	29.1%	7,242	28.4%	9,516	33.0%	15%	-12%	31%
5,792	19.5%	4,165	18.4%	6,314	24.7%	9%	-28%	52%
3,041	9.0%	2,044	7.0%	2,524	7.7%	-17%	-33%	23%
8,698	35.8%	7,278	34.4%	8,909	37.1%	2%	-16%	22%
12,968	23.2%	11,628	22.0%	10,739	23.1%	-17%	-10%	-8%
8,503	11.4%	5,821	8.2%	6,798	9.3%	-20%	-32%	17%
1,945	7.7%	1,447	7.5%	1,850	9.1%	-5%	-26%	28%
6,597	8.0%	6,110	7.1%	7,223	8.3%	9%	-7%	18%
6,631	26.2%	5,626	23.2%	7,054	27.1%	6%	-15%	25%
6,923	21.5%	4,426	15.5%	5,408	16.5%	-22%	-36%	22%
11,626	12.1%	8,801	9.9%	12,310	12.3%	6%	-24%	40%
6,027	18.1%	6,611	17.3%	7,728	19.0%	28%	10%	17%
651	5.3%	599	5.3%	842	6.1%	29%	-8%	41%

%	1986	%	1996	%	Change 1976-96	1976-86	1986-96	Asian 1976	%	1986	%	1996	%	Change 1976-96	1976-86	1986-96
0.1%	93	0.3%	227	0.7%	482%	138%	144%	51	0.2%	157	0.5%	289	0.9%	467%	208%	84%
0.1%	62	0.5%	136	0.9%	946%	377%	119%	66	0.5%	72	0.5%	185	1.2%	180%	9%	157%
0.7%	33	0.6%	148	2.5%	215%	-30%	348%	45	0.7%	78	1.4%	149	2.5%	231%	73%	91%
5.1%	4,734	9.5%	8,479	15.5%	248%	94%	79%	392	0.8%	830	1.7%	1,701	3.1%	334%	112%	105%
0.5%	306	0.9%	676	1.5%	420%	135%	121%	125	0.5%	465	1.4%	1,259	2.7%	907%	272%	171%
0.2%	37	0.2%	144	0.6%	177%	-29%	289%	60	0.3%	116	0.5%	207	0.8%	245%	93%	78%
1.0%	412	1.6%	601	2.1%	122%	52%	46%	132	0.5%	320	1.3%	608	2.1%	361%	142%	90%
0.7%	385	1.7%	797	3.1%	271%	79%	107%	371	1.2%	988	4.4%	1,424	5.6%	284%	166%	44%
0.6%	241	0.8%	511	1.6%	158%	22%	112%	118	0.3%	455	1.6%	702	2.2%	495%	286%	54%
0.1%	89	0.4%	94	0.4%	309%	287%	6%	50	0.2%	58	0.3%	138	0.6%	176%	16%	138%
0.3%	293	0.6%	627	1.4%	246%	62%	114%	114	0.2%	520	1.0%	955	2.1%	738%	356%	84%
0.6%	614	0.9%	1,193	1.6%	153%	30%	94%	336	0.5%	782	1.1%	1,327	1.8%	295%	133%	70%
0.7%	246	1.3%	577	2.8%	246%	47%	135%	192	0.8%	275	1.4%	462	2.3%	141%	43%	68%
1.0%	1,019	1.2%	1,932	2.2%	145%	29%	90%	582	0.7%	1,413	1.6%	3,190	3.7%	448%	143%	126%
0.2%	140	0.6%	215	0.8%	466%	268%	54%	44	0.2%	150	0.6%	289	1.1%	557%	241%	93%
0.2%	117	0.4%	353	1.1%	347%	48%	202%	102	0.3%	148	0.5%	473	1.4%	364%	45%	220%
11.8%	14,940	16.8%	22,319	22.3%	97%	32%	49%	474	0.5%	2,155	2.4%	4,312	4.3%	810%	355%	100%
0.3%	375	1.0%	912	2.2%	821%	279%	143%	133	0.4%	1,145	3.0%	2,004	4.9%	1407%	761%	75%
0.2%	33	0.3%	111	0.8%	405%	50%	236%	58	0.5%	61	0.5%	118	0.9%	103%	5%	93%

Table 4. Number of first-time full-time freshmen enrolled at selected four-year colleges and universities in the South: 1976 to 1996

Institution	Control	State	Total 1976	1986	1996	Change 1976-96	1986-96
Nation			**1,054,311**	**1,031,399**	**1,094,787**	**4%**	**-2%**
South			469,654	458,374	503,531	7%	10%
Northeast			206,141	208,714	204,149	-1%	-2%
Midwest			231,678	219,012	220,314	-5%	1%
West			146,838	145,299	166,793	14%	15%
GA Southern University	Public	GA	773	1,995	3,130	305%	57%
FL Memorial College	Private	FL	61	623	429	603%	-31%
Southern University A&M College	Public	LA	257	92	1,912	644%	1978%
University of NC Charlotte	Public	NC	937	1,655	1,684	80%	2%
University of Florida	Public	FL	2,488	4,286	4,799	93%	12%
Georgia State University	Public	GA	515	1,076	1,658	222%	54%
Old Dominion University	Public	VA	1,517	1,717	1,478	-3%	-14%
University of MD Eastern Shore	Public	MD	176	281	728	314%	159%
Temple University	Public	PA	2,292	2,933	2,120	-8%	-28%
University of Pittsburgh	Public	PA	2,754	2,528	2,701	-2%	7%
MS State University	Public	MS	1,530	1,592	1,796	17%	13%
University of NC at Greensboro	Public	NC	1,259	1,491	1,552	23%	4%
Winthrop University	Public	SC	699	972	812	16%	-16%
NC State University at Raleigh	Public	NC	2,637	3,443	3,637	38%	6%
Clark Atlanta University	Private	GA	551	478	1,231	123%	158%
Prarie View A&M Univ.	Public	TX	769	959	1,826	137%	90%
Xavier University	Private	LA	360	328	781	117%	138%
University of Virginia	Public	VA	2,338	2,548	2,822	21%	11%
University of NC at Chapel Hill	Public	NC	2,892	3,299	3,270	13%	-1%
University of Delaware	Public	DE	3,499	3,418	3,642	4%	7%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998)
analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

African American			Change		White			Change	
1976	1986	1996	1976-96	1986-96	1976	1986	1996	1976-96	1986-96
107,974	**97,286**	**123,993**	**15%**	**-10%**	**883,582**	**834,104**	**810,424**	**-8%**	**-6%**
71,824	64,062	83,145	16%	30%	379,559	367,808	371,286	-2%	1%
14,696	16289	19,691	34%	21%	179,324	165,273	145,077	-19%	-12%
16,078	12253	14,426	-10%	18%	206,171	193,841	185,947	-10%	-4%
5,376	4682	6,731	25%	44%	118,528	107,182	108,114	-9%	1%
41	236	871	2024%	269%	720	1,734	2,177	202%	26%
53	373	401	657%	8%	0	7	1	-	-86%
257	91	1890	635%	1977%	0	1	11	-	1000%
47	168	327	596%	95%	883	1,430	1,245	41%	-13%
66	372	371	462%	0%	2,353	3,577	3,560	51%	0%
101	274	539	434%	97%	358	744	831	132%	12%
75	192	369	392%	92%	1,424	1,404	927	-35%	-34%
144	234	618	329%	164%	28	40	66	136%	65%
206	486	704	242%	45%	2,057	2,186	1,062	-48%	-51%
103	263	302	193%	15%	2,088	2,202	2,252	8%	2%
96	185	265	176%	43%	1,426	1,388	1,479	4%	7%
108	206	286	165%	39%	1,149	1,248	1,197	4%	-4%
86	187	223	159%	19%	611	772	556	-9%	-28%
163	427	405	148%	-5%	2,427	2,866	3,000	24%	5%
542	470	1,231	127%	162%	0	0	0	-	-
769	868	1,714	123%	97%	0	43	40	-	-7%
355	323	742	109%	130%	3	0	5	67%	-
161	245	333	107%	36%	2,136	2,109	2,063	-3%	-2%
192	302	386	101%	28%	2,661	2,883	2,629	-1%	-9%
127	113	232	83%	105%	3,306	3,225	3,206	-3%	-1%

Table 5. Representation of African Americans in the traditional college age population: 1976, 1986, and 1995

Region	1976 Number	%	1986 Number	%	1995 Number	%	Change 1976 - 95	Change 1976 - 86	Change 1986 - 95
Traditional undergraduate population (18 to 24)									
Total	3,272,385	12.1%	3,651,396	13.5%	3,596,964	14.3%	9.9%	11.6%	-1.5%
South	2,042,675	18.0%	2,214,826	18.1%	2,338,954	20.2%	14.5%	8.4%	5.6%
Northeast	441,533	10.1%	588,414	13.2%	520,280	14.0%	17.8%	33.3%	-11.6%
Midwest	504,593	8.2%	507,975	10.2%	516,943	11.6%	2.4%	0.7%	1.8%
West	283,584	5.6%	340,183	6.2%	220,789	4.1%	-22.1%	20.0%	-35.1%
Traditional community college population (18 to 34)									
Total	6,447,261	11.1%	8,665,132	12.5%	8,981,936	13.5%	39.3%	34.4%	3.7%
South	3,804,889	15.7%	5,379,582	17.5%	5,724,025	19.0%	50.4%	41.4%	6.4%
Northeast	1,001,979	10.1%	1,314,492	11.8%	1,314,077	13.1%	31.1%	31.2%	0.0%
Midwest	1,031,157	8.1%	1,184,502	9.3%	1,237,165	10.8%	20.0%	14.9%	4.4%
West	609,236	5.4%	786,556	5.4%	706,669	4.7%	16.0%	29.1%	-10.2%

Note: Missouri is included in the Midwest for 1976 but in the South for 1986 and 1995.
Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Current Population Survey

Table 6. Change in African American first-time full-time freshmen attending four-year colleges and universities relative to the traditional college age population: 1976 to 1996

Region	1976 FT FT freshmen	1976 College age population	1976 %	1986 FT FT freshmen	1986 College age population	1986 %	1996 FT FT freshmen	1996 College age population	1996 %
Nation	107,974	3,272,385	3.3%	97,286	3,651,396	2.7%	123,993	3,596,964	3.4%
South	71,824	2,042,675	3.5%	64,062	2,214,826	2.9%	83,145	2,338,954	3.6%
Northeast	14,696	441,533	3.3%	16,289	588,414	2.8%	19,691	520,280	3.8%
Midwest	16,078	504,593	3.2%	12,253	507,975	2.4%	14,426	516,943	2.8%
West	5,376	283,584	1.9%	4,682	340,183	1.4%	6,731	220,789	3.0%

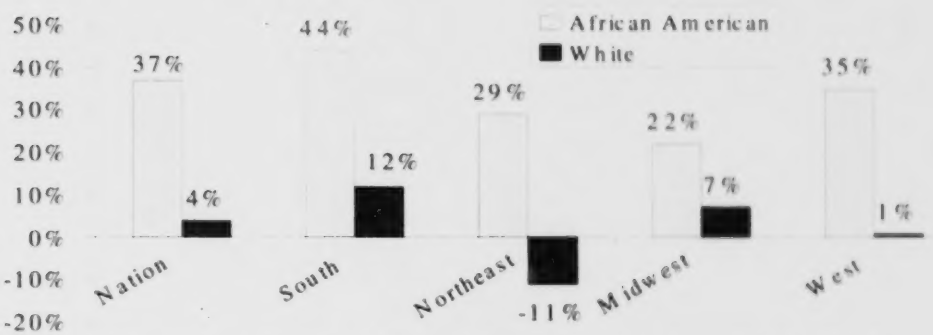
Note: Missouri is included in the Midwest in 1976 but in the South in 1986 and 1995.
Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998)
analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System and Current Population Survey

Chapter III

Undergraduate Enrollment at Four-Year Colleges and Universities

African American undergraduate enrollment increased by 37% at four-year colleges and universities in the nation over the past 20 years (from 528,036 in 1976 to 723,326 in 1996). Figure 4 shows that, over the same period, White undergraduate enrollment increased by 4%. In the South, African American undergraduate enrollment increased by 44% (from 309,372 to 444,009), compared with a 12% increase for Whites. African American undergraduate enrollment increased by 29% (from 104,308 to 134,389) in the Northeast, 22% (from 76,218 to 93,176) in the Midwest, and 35% (from 38,238 to 51,752) in the West. White undergraduate enrollment declined by 11% in the Northeast and increased by 7% in the Midwest and 1% in the West during this same time period (1976 to 1996). Table 7 shows that, in 1996, African Americans represented 10.7% of all undergraduates in the nation at four-year colleges and universities, compared with 8.5% in 1986 and 9.3% in 1976. Figure 5 shows that, in the South African Americans represented 14.8% of all undergraduates in 1996, compared with 11.8% in 1986, and 12.9% in 1976. African Americans represented 11% of all undergraduates enrolled at four-year colleges and universities in the Northeast in 1996, compared with 8.5% in 1986, and 9% in 1976. In the Midwest, African Americans represented 7.0% of undergraduates in 1996, 5.6% in 1986, and 6.6% in 1976. In the West, African Americans represented 4.2% of undergraduates in 1996, 3.4% in 1986, and 4% in 1976.

Figure 4. Growth in undergraduates attending 4-year colleges and universities: 1976 to 1996



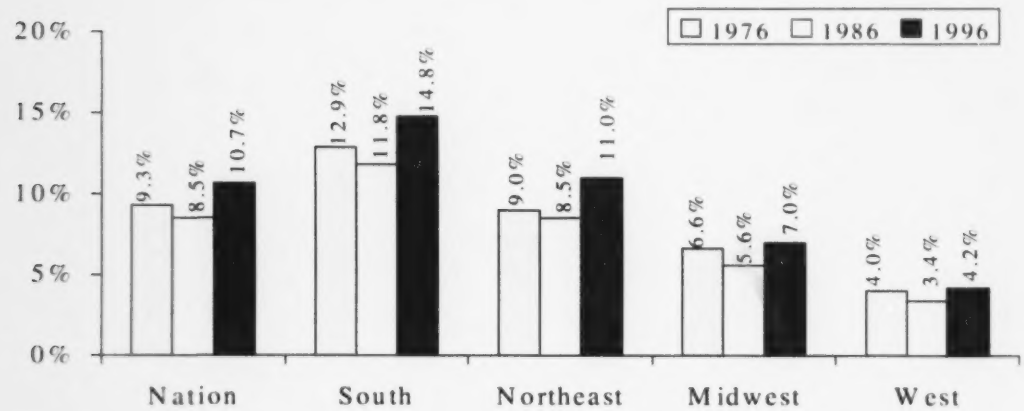
Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of IPEDS

In 1996, 47% of all four-year public college and university undergraduate students attended colleges and universities in the South, compared to 65% of all African American public four-year college and university undergraduates. About 15% (73,682) of all African American public college and university undergraduates were enrolled in the Northeast, 12% (59,269) were enrolled in the Midwest, and 8% (38,061) in the West.

Table 7 shows that the number of African American undergraduates enrolled in four-year colleges and universities in each of the southern states increased between 1976 and 1996. The greatest

growth in African American undergraduate four-year college enrollment occurred in Florida (136%, from 15,230 to 35,954), Georgia (127%, from 20,543 to 46,594), South Carolina (54%, from 13,231 to 20,333), Virginia (50%, from 20,642 to 30,884), and North Carolina (50%, from 25,701 to 38,433). Among the colleges and universities in the South with the greatest increases in African American four-year college and university undergraduates between 1976 and 1996 were Georgia Southern University (1177%, from 262 to 3,347), George Mason University (846%, from 123 to 1,163), Auburn University at Montgomery (779%, from 155 to 1,362), Southern Agricultural and Mechanical University (773%, from 973 to 8,497) and Clemson University (755%, from 119 to 1,018).

Figure 5. Representation of African Americans among undergraduates attending 4-year colleges and universities: 1976, 1986 and 1996



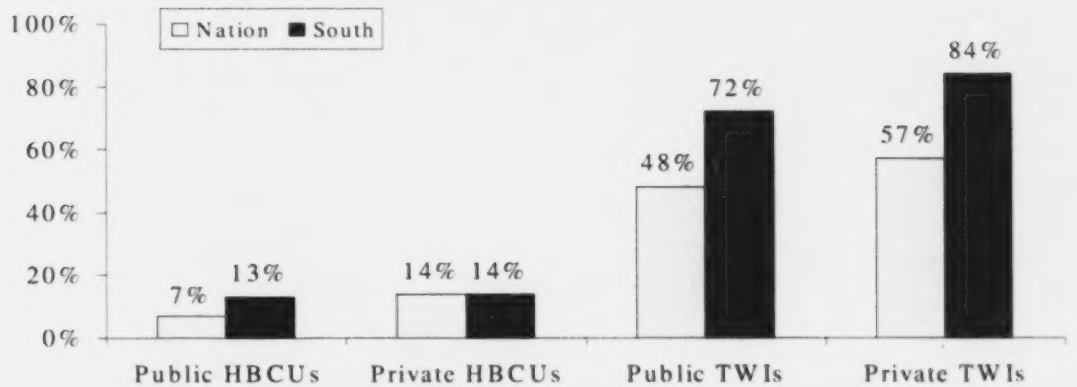
Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of IPEDS

African American undergraduate enrollment has increased in the nation over the past 20 years at both historically Black four-year colleges and universities and traditionally White four-year institutions. Table 7 shows that, between 1976 and 1996, the number of African American undergraduates attending four-year HBCUs increased by 9% (from 174,922 to 191,158), compared to 51% at four-year TWIs (from 353,114 to 532,168). Between 1976 and 1996, African American undergraduate enrollment increased by 48% at public four-year TWIs (from 245,222 to 362,767), 57% at private four-year TWIs (from 107,892 to 169,401), 7% at public four-year HBCUs (from 121,615 to 130,177), and 14% at private four-year HBCUs (from 53,307 to 60,981).

Between 1986 and 1996, African American undergraduate enrollment increased by 38% at public TWIs (from 261,980 to 362,767), 49% at private TWIs (from 113,769 to 169,401), 27% at public HBCUs (from 102,600 to 130,177), and 30% at private HBCUs (from 46,785 to 60,981). Figure 6 shows that, in the South between 1976 and 1996, African American undergraduate enrollment increased by 13% at public four-year HBCUs (from 110,042 to 124,216) and by 72% at public traditionally White four-year

institutions (from 114,652 to 197,716). African American undergraduate enrollment in the South increased by 14% at private four-year HBCUs (from 48,168 to 54,948) and by 84% at private four-year TWIs (from 36,410 to 67,129). Table 7 shows that, in the South between 1986 and 1996, African American undergraduate enrollment increased by 44% at public TWIs (from 137,179 to 197,716), 33% at public HBCUs (from 93,284 to 124,216), 62% at private TWIs (from 41,500 to 67,129), and 38% at private HBCUs (from 39,838 to 54,948). In the Northeast, the number of African American undergraduates declined at the University of the District of Columbia, a public HBCU, between 1976 and 1996 by 48% (from 11,573 to 5,961), but increased by 17% (from 5,139 to 6,033) at Howard University, a private HBCU. African American undergraduate enrollment increased by 34% at public TWIs (from 50,566 to 67,721) and by 48% at private TWIs (from 37,030 to 54,674) in the Northeast.

Figure 6. Growth in African American undergraduates attending 4-year HBCUs and TWIs: 1976 to 1996



Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of IPEDS

Table 8 shows that the proportion of African American undergraduates attending four-year colleges and universities relative to the number of African Americans in the traditional college age population increased between 1976 and 1996 in the nation and in each of the four regions.

Table 7. Change in the number and representation of undergraduates by race, control, and region: 1976 to 1996 (1 of 2)

Region	Total 1976	%	1986	%	1996	%	Change 1976-96	1976-86	1986-96
Nation									
Total Four-Year Institutions	**5,686,808**	**100%**	**6,208,613**	**100%**	**6,762,544**	**100%**	**19%**	**9%**	**9%**
Four-Year HBCUs	200,562	100%	183,626	100%	220,982	100%	10%	-8%	20%
Four-Year TWIs	5,486,246	100%	6,024,987	100%	6,541,562	100%	19%	10%	9%
Four-Year Public Institutions	**3,955,862**	**100%**	**4,291,140**	**100%**	**4,622,497**	**100%**	**17%**	**8%**	**8%**
Public HBCUs	143,838	100%	130,608	100%	156,574	100%	9%	-9%	20%
Public TWIs	3,812,024	100%	4,160,532	100%	4,465,923	100%	17%	9%	7%
Four-Year Private Institutions	**1,730,946**	**100%**	**1,917,473**	**100%**	**2,140,047**	**100%**	**24%**	**11%**	**12%**
Private HBCUs	56,724	100%	53,018	100%	64,408	100%	14%	-7%	21%
Private TWIs	1,674,222	100%	1,864,455	100%	2,075,639	100%	24%	11%	11%
South									
Total Four-Year Institutions	**2,405,110**	**100%**	**2,634,016**	**100%**	**2,994,884**	**100%**	**25%**	**10%**	**14%**
Four-Year HBCUs	180,776	100%	164,914	100%	207,177	100%	15%	-9%	26%
Four-Year TWIs	2,224,334	100%	2,469,102	100%	2,787,707	100%	25%	11%	13%
Four-Year Public Institutions	**1,761,621**	**100%**	**1,927,477**	**100%**	**2,166,741**	**100%**	**23%**	**9%**	**12%**
Public HBCUs	130,579	100%	120,153	100%	149,469	100%	14%	-8%	24%
Public TWIs	1,631,042	100%	1,807,324	100%	2,017,272	100%	24%	11%	12%
Four-Year Private Institutions	**643,489**	**100%**	**706,539**	**100%**	**828,143**	**100%**	**29%**	**10%**	**17%**
Private HBCUs	50,197	100%	44,761	100%	57,708	100%	15%	-11%	29%
Private TWIs	593,292	100%	661,778	100%	770,435	100%	30%	12%	16%
Northeast									
Total Four-Year Institutions	**1,160,431**	**100%**	**1,237,775**	**100%**	**1,224,874**	**100%**	**6%**	**7%**	**-1%**
Four-Year HBCUs	19,786	100%	18,712	100%	13,805	100%	-30%	-5%	-26%
Four-Year TWIs	1,140,645	100%	1,219,063	100%	1,211,069	100%	6%	7%	-1%
Four-Year Public Institutions	**576,271**	**100%**	**588,712**	**100%**	**588,864**	**100%**	**2%**	**2%**	**0%**
Public HBCUs	13,259	100%	10,455	100%	7,105	100%	-46%	-21%	-32%
Public TWIs	563,012	100%	578,257	100%	581,759	100%	3%	3%	1%
Four-Year Private Institutions	**584,160**	**100%**	**649,063**	**100%**	**636,010**	**100%**	**9%**	**11%**	**-2%**
Private HBCUs	6,527	100%	8,257	100%	6,700	100%	3%	27%	-19%
Private TWIs	577,633	100%	640,806	100%	629,310	100%	9%	11%	-2%
Midwest									
Total Four-Year Institutions	**1,153,755**	**100%**	**1,271,886**	**100%**	**1,324,973**	**100%**	**15%**	**10%**	**4%**
Four-Year Public Institutions	835,248	100%	920,278	100%	916,963	100%	10%	10%	0%
Four-Year Private Institutions	318,507	100%	351,608	100%	408,010	100%	28%	10%	16%
West									
Total Four-Year Institutions	**967,512**	**100%**	**1,064,936**	**100%**	**1,217,813**	**100%**	**26%**	**10%**	**14%**
Four-Year Public Institutions	782,722	100%	854,673	100%	949,929	100%	21%	9%	11%
Four-Year Private Institutions	184,790	100%	210,263	100%	267,884	100%	45%	14%	27%
Southern States									
(Four-Year Institutions only)									
Alabama	94,273	100%	102,592	100%	118145	100%	25%	9%	15%
Arkansas	52,146	100%	57,255	100%	63071	100%	21%	10%	10%
Delaware	22,428	100%	22,410	100%	26753	100%	19%	0%	19%
Florida	135,589	100%	181,355	100%	240537	100%	77%	34%	33%
Georgia	106,155	100%	126,457	100%	175438	100%	65%	19%	39%
Kentucky	88,628	100%	91,363	100%	106820	100%	21%	3%	17%
Louisiana	117,383	100%	130,524	100%	143245	100%	22%	11%	10%
Maryland	104,284	100%	110,650	100%	112478	100%	8%	6%	2%
Missouri	134,042	100%	146,643	100%	164083	100%	22%	9%	12%
Mississippi	51,018	100%	49,815	100%	57370	100%	12%	-2%	15%
North Carolina	129,661	100%	155,604	100%	183329	100%	41%	20%	18%
Ohio	296,784	100%	317,891	100%	298812	100%	1%	7%	-6%
Oklahoma	88,936	100%	89,621	100%	90028	100%	1%	1%	0%
Pennsylvania	298,980	100%	323,144	100%	355959	100%	19%	8%	10%
South Carolina	70,503	100%	74,948	100%	87175	100%	24%	6%	16%
Tennessee	121,763	100%	116,690	100%	133775	100%	10%	-4%	15%
Texas	313,786	100%	336,304	100%	402779	100%	28%	7%	20%
Virginia	124,509	100%	146,150	100%	169274	100%	36%	17%	16%
West Virginia	54,242	100%	54,600	100%	65813	100%	21%	1%	21%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System
Note: 1976 and 1996 data are from NSF's WebCASPAR and may not match data from other sources

African American 1976	%	1986	%	1996	%	Change 1976-96	1976-86	1986-96
528,036	**9.3%**	**525,134**	**8.5%**	**723,326**	**10.7%**	**37%**	**-1%**	**38%**
174,922	87.2%	149,385	81.4%	191,158	86.5%	9%	-15%	28%
353,114	6.4%	375,749	6.2%	532,168	8.1%	51%	6%	42%
366,837	**9.3%**	**364,580**	**8.5%**	**492,944**	**10.7%**	**34%**	**-1%**	**35%**
121,615	84.5%	102,600	78.6%	130,177	83.1%	7%	-16%	27%
245,222	6.4%	261,980	6.3%	362,767	8.1%	48%	7%	38%
161,199	**9.3%**	**160,554**	**8.4%**	**230,382**	**10.8%**	**43%**	**0%**	**43%**
53,307	94.0%	46,785	88.2%	60,981	94.7%	14%	-12%	30%
107,892	6.4%	113,769	6.1%	169,401	8.2%	57%	5%	49%
309,272	**12.9%**	**311,801**	**11.8%**	**444,009**	**14.8%**	**44%**	**1%**	**42%**
158,210	87.5%	133,122	80.7%	179,164	86.5%	13%	-16%	35%
151,062	6.8%	178,679	7.2%	264,845	9.5%	75%	18%	48%
224,694	**12.8%**	**230,463**	**12.0%**	**321,932**	**14.9%**	**43%**	**3%**	**40%**
110,042	84.3%	93,284	77.6%	124,216	83.1%	13%	-15%	33%
114,652	7.0%	137,179	7.6%	197,716	9.8%	72%	20%	44%
84,578	**13.1%**	**81,338**	**11.5%**	**122,077**	**14.7%**	**44%**	**-4%**	**50%**
48,168	96.0%	39,838	89.0%	54,948	95.2%	14%	-17%	38%
36,410	6.1%	41,500	6.3%	67,129	8.7%	84%	14%	62%
104,308	**9.0%**	**105,351**	**8.5%**	**134,389**	**11.0%**	**29%**	**1%**	**28%**
16,712	84.5%	16,263	86.9%	11,994	86.9%	-28%	-3%	-26%
87,596	7.7%	89,088	7.3%	122,395	10.1%	40%	2%	37%
62,139	**10.8%**	**59,915**	**10.2%**	**73,682**	**12.5%**	**19%**	**-4%**	**23%**
11,573	87.3%	9,316	89.1%	5,961	83.9%	-48%	-20%	-36%
50,566	9.0%	50,599	8.8%	67,721	11.6%	34%	0%	34%
42,169	**7.2%**	**45,436**	**7.0%**	**60,707**	**9.5%**	**44%**	**8%**	**34%**
5,139	78.7%	6,947	84.1%	6,033	90.0%	17%	35%	-13%
37,030	6.4%	38,489	6.0%	54,674	8.7%	48%	4%	42%
76,218	**6.6%**	**71,796**	**5.6%**	**93,176**	**7.0%**	**22%**	**-6%**	**30%**
49,538	5.9%	46,300	5.0%	59,269	6.5%	20%	-7%	28%
26,680	8.4%	25,496	7.3%	33,907	8.3%	27%	-4%	33%
38,238	**4.0%**	**36,186**	**3.4%**	**51,752**	**4.2%**	**35%**	**-5%**	**43%**
30,466	3.9%	27,902	3.3%	38,061	4.0%	25%	-8%	36%
7,772	4.2%	8,284	3.9%	13,691	5.1%	76%	7%	65%
21,516	22.8%	21,237	20.7%	29,923	25.3%	39%	-1%	41%
8,234	15.8%	7,964	13.9%	10,005	15.9%	22%	-3%	26%
2,261	10.1%	2,310	10.3%	3,969	14.8%	76%	2%	72%
15,230	11.2%	19,003	10.5%	35,954	14.9%	136%	25%	89%
20,543	19.4%	23,238	18.4%	46,594	26.6%	127%	13%	101%
6,475	7.3%	5,446	6.0%	7,695	7.2%	19%	-16%	41%
28,880	24.6%	32,364	24.8%	40,319	28.1%	40%	12%	25%
18,929	18.2%	17,329	15.7%	26,728	23.8%	41%	-8%	54%
9,343	7.0%	9,375	6.4%	12,934	7.9%	38%	0%	38%
17,477	34.3%	15,399	30.9%	19,443	33.9%	11%	-12%	26%
25,701	19.8%	29,991	19.3%	38,433	21.0%	50%	17%	28%
26,412	8.9%	20,941	6.6%	27,663	9.3%	5%	-21%	32%
5,289	5.9%	5,720	6.4%	6,843	7.6%	29%	8%	20%
18,321	6.1%	18,140	5.6%	23,648	6.6%	29%	-1%	30%
13,231	18.8%	13,991	18.7%	20,333	23.3%	54%	6%	45%
17,022	14.0%	16,094	13.8%	20,403	15.3%	20%	-5%	27%
30,989	9.9%	28,057	8.3%	39,285	9.8%	27%	-9%	40%
20,642	16.6%	22,954	15.7%	30,884	18.2%	50%	11%	35%
2,777	5.1%	2,248	4.1%	2,953	4.5%	6%	-19%	31%

Table 7. Change in the number and representation of undergraduates by race, control, and region: 1976 to 1996 (2 of 2)

Region	White 1976	%	1986	%	1996	%	Change 1976-96	1976-86	1986-96	Hispanic 1976	%
Nation											
Total Four-Year Institutions	**4,776,499**	**84.0%**	**4,979,454**	**80.2%**	**4,988,610**	**73.8%**	**4%**	**4%**	**0%**	**145,985**	**2.6%**
Four-Year HBCUs	18,366	9.2%	24,347	13.3%	21,566	9.8%	17%	33%	-11%	517	0.3%
Four-Year TWIs	4,758,133	86.7%	4,955,107	82.2%	4,967,044	75.9%	4%	4%	0%	145,468	2.7%
Four-Year Public Institutions	**3,323,084**	**84.0%**	**3,444,943**	**80.3%**	**3,393,630**	**73.4%**	**2%**	**4%**	**-1%**	**110,076**	**2.8%**
Public HBCUs	17,607	12.2%	21,906	16.8%	20,577	13.1%	17%	24%	-6%	422	0.3%
Public TWIs	3,305,477	86.7%	3,423,037	82.3%	3,373,053	75.5%	2%	4%	-1%	109,654	2.9%
Four-Year Private Institutions	**1,453,415**	**84.0%**	**1,534,511**	**80.0%**	**1,594,980**	**74.5%**	**10%**	**6%**	**4%**	**35,909**	**2.1%**
Private HBCUs	759	1.3%	2,441	4.6%	989	1.5%	30%	222%	-59%	95	0.2%
Private TWIs	1,452,656	86.8%	1,532,070	82.2%	1,593,991	76.8%	10%	5%	4%	35,814	2.1%
South											
Total Four-Year Institutions	**1,984,728**	**82.5%**	**2,128,375**	**80.8%**	**2,224,729**	**74.3%**	**12%**	**7%**	**5%**	**46,380**	**1.9%**
Four-Year HBCUs	17,814	9.9%	23,775	14.4%	21,311	10.3%	20%	33%	-10%	294	0.2%
Four-Year TWIs	1,966,914	88.4%	2,104,600	85.2%	2,203,418	79.0%	12%	7%	5%	46,086	2.1%
Four-Year Public Institutions	**1,458,588**	**82.8%**	**1,553,212**	**80.6%**	**1,604,566**	**74.1%**	**10%**	**6%**	**3%**	**35,760**	**2.0%**
Public HBCUs	17,211	13.2%	21,382	17.8%	20,351	13.6%	18%	24%	-5%	239	0.2%
Public TWIs	1,441,377	88.4%	1,531,830	84.8%	1,584,215	78.5%	10%	6%	3%	35,521	2.2%
Four-Year Private Institutions	**526,140**	**81.8%**	**575,163**	**81.4%**	**620,163**	**74.9%**	**18%**	**9%**	**8%**	**10,620**	**1.7%**
Private HBCUs	603	1.2%	2,393	5.3%	960	1.7%	59%	297%	-60%	55	0.1%
Private TWIs	525,537	88.6%	572,770	86.6%	619,203	80.4%	18%	9%	8%	10,565	1.8%
Northeast											
Total Four-Year Institutions	**979,400**	**84.4%**	**955,605**	**77.2%**	**867,374**	**70.8%**	**-11%**	**-2%**	**-9%**	**34,175**	**2.9%**
Four-Year HBCUs	552	2.8%	572	3.1%	255	1.8%	-54%	4%	-55%	223	1.1%
Four-Year TWIs	978,848	85.8%	955,033	78.3%	867,119	71.6%	-11%	-2%	-9%	33,952	3.0%
Four-Year Public Institutions	**475,098**	**82.4%**	**453,453**	**77.0%**	**408,875**	**69.4%**	**-14%**	**-5%**	**-10%**	**21,872**	**3.8%**
Public HBCUs	396	3.0%	524	5.0%	226	3.2%	-43%	32%	-57%	183	1.4%
Public TWIs	474,702	84.3%	452,929	78.3%	408,649	70.2%	-14%	-5%	-10%	21,689	3.9%
Four-Year Private Institutions	**504,302**	**86.3%**	**502,152**	**77.4%**	**458,499**	**72.1%**	**-9%**	**0%**	**-9%**	**12,303**	**2.1%**
Private HBCUs	156	2.4%	48	0.6%	29	0.4%	-81%	-69%	-40%	40	0.6%
Private TWIs	504,146	87.3%	502,104	78.4%	458,470	72.9%	-9%	0%	-9%	12,263	2.1%
Midwest											
Total Four-Year Institutions	**1,030,976**	**89.4%**	**1,118,911**	**88.0%**	**1,104,861**	**83.4%**	**7%**	**9%**	**-1%**	**12,456**	**1.1%**
Four-Year Public Institutions	754,658	90.4%	819,790	89.1%	771,438	84.1%	2%	9%	-6%	7,609	0.9%
Four-Year Private Institutions	276,318	86.8%	299,121	85.1%	333,423	81.7%	21%	8%	11%	4,847	1.5%
West											
Total Four-Year Institutions	**781,395**	**80.8%**	**776,563**	**72.9%**	**791,646**	**65.0%**	**1%**	**-1%**	**2%**	**52,974**	**5.5%**
Four-Year Public Institutions	634,740	81.1%	618,488	72.4%	608,751	64.1%	-4%	-3%	-2%	44,835	5.7%
Four-Year Private Institutions	146,655	79.4%	158,075	75.2%	182,895	68.3%	25%	8%	16%	8,139	4.4%
Southern States											
(Four-Year Institutions only)											
Alabama	70,940	75.2%	77,946	76.0%	82,617	69.9%	16%	10%	6%	238	0.3%
Arkansas	43,011	82.5%	47,198	82.4%	49,511	78.5%	15%	10%	5%	110	0.2%
Delaware	19,702	87.8%	19,130	85.4%	21,201	79.2%	8%	-3%	11%	105	0.5%
Florida	110,124	81.2%	136,078	75.0%	153,014	63.6%	39%	24%	12%	6,782	5.0%
Georgia	82,896	78.1%	98,135	77.6%	116,713	66.5%	41%	18%	19%	423	0.4%
Kentucky	80,287	90.6%	84,125	92.1%	95,191	89.1%	19%	5%	13%	231	0.3%
Louisiana	84,120	71.7%	89,417	68.5%	93,310	65.1%	11%	6%	4%	1,335	1.1%
Maryland	78,752	75.5%	84,075	76.0%	71,933	64.0%	-9%	7%	-14%	810	0.8%
Missouri	121,091	90.3%	130,565	89.0%	139,548	85.0%	15%	8%	7%	720	0.5%
Mississippi	32,852	64.4%	33,331	66.9%	36,060	62.9%	10%	1%	8%	57	0.1%
North Carolina	101,280	78.1%	119,946	77.1%	134,105	73.1%	32%	18%	12%	343	0.3%
Ohio	264,086	89.0%	280,433	88.2%	252,738	84.6%	-4%	6%	-10%	1,352	0.5%
Oklahoma	76,155	85.6%	73,696	82.2%	66,780	74.2%	-12%	-3%	-9%	597	0.7%
Pennsylvania	269,240	90.1%	290,991	90.0%	305,366	85.8%	13%	8%	5%	3,736	1.2%
South Carolina	52,610	74.6%	58,917	78.6%	63,503	72.8%	21%	12%	8%	116	0.2%
Tennessee	102,044	83.8%	96,349	82.6%	106,657	79.7%	5%	-6%	11%	265	0.2%
Texas	243,815	77.7%	240,721	71.6%	254,198	63.1%	4%	-1%	6%	28,553	9.1%
Virginia	101,652	81.6%	116,209	79.5%	121,784	71.9%	20%	14%	5%	459	0.4%
West Virginia	50,071	92.3%	51,113	93.6%	60,500	91.9%	21%	2%	18%	148	0.3%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

Note: 1976 and 1996 data are from NSF's WebCASPAR and may not match data from other sources

				Change			Asian						Change		
1986	%	1996	%	1976-96	1976-86	1986-96	1976	%	1986	%	1996	%	1976-96	1976-86	1986-96
220,459	**3.6%**	**421,454**	**6.2%**	**189%**	**51%**	**91%**	**91,088**	**1.6%**	**201,808**	**3.3%**	**390,301**	**5.8%**	**328%**	**122%**	**93%**
1,545	0.8%	1,814	0.8%	251%	199%	17%	671	0.3%	963	0.5%	1,568	0.7%	134%	44%	63%
218,914	3.6%	419,640	6.4%	188%	50%	92%	90,417	1.6%	200,845	3.3%	388,733	5.9%	330%	122%	94%
163,578	**3.8%**	**306,621**	**6.6%**	**179%**	**49%**	**87%**	**69,551**	**1.8%**	**150,820**	**3.5%**	**283,076**	**6.1%**	**307%**	**117%**	**88%**
765	0.6%	1,423	0.9%	237%	81%	86%	584	0.4%	808	0.6%	1,331	0.9%	128%	38%	65%
162,813	3.9%	305,198	6.8%	178%	48%	87%	68,967	1.8%	150,012	3.6%	281,745	6.3%	309%	118%	88%
56,881	**3.0%**	**114,833**	**5.4%**	**220%**	**58%**	**102%**	**21,537**	**1.2%**	**50,988**	**2.7%**	**107,225**	**5.0%**	**398%**	**137%**	**110%**
780	1.5%	391	0.6%	312%	721%	-50%	87	0.2%	155	0.3%	237	0.4%	172%	78%	53%
56,101	3.0%	114,442	5.5%	220%	57%	104%	21,450	1.3%	50,833	2.7%	106,988	5.2%	399%	137%	110%
80,204	**3.0%**	**146,858**	**4.9%**	**217%**	**73%**	**83%**	**11,649**	**0.5%**	**41,872**	**1.6%**	**92,507**	**3.1%**	**694%**	**259%**	**121%**
1,309	0.8%	1,471	0.7%	400%	345%	12%	452	0.3%	703	0.4%	1,284	0.6%	184%	56%	83%
78,895	3.2%	145,387	5.2%	215%	71%	84%	11,197	0.5%	41,169	1.7%	91,223	3.3%	715%	268%	122%
62,539	**3.2%**	**113,541**	**5.2%**	**218%**	**75%**	**82%**	**8,428**	**0.5%**	**31,875**	**1.7%**	**68,974**	**3.2%**	**718%**	**278%**	**116%**
556	0.5%	1,109	0.7%	364%	133%	99%	419	0.3%	599	0.5%	1,088	0.7%	160%	43%	82%
61,983	3.4%	112,432	5.6%	217%	74%	81%	8,009	0.5%	31,276	1.7%	67,886	3.4%	748%	291%	117%
17,665	**2.5%**	**33,317**	**4.0%**	**214%**	**66%**	**89%**	**3,221**	**0.5%**	**9,997**	**1.4%**	**23,533**	**2.8%**	**631%**	**210%**	**135%**
753	1.7%	362	0.6%	558%	1269%	-52%	33	0.1%	104	0.2%	196	0.3%	494%	215%	88%
16,912	2.6%	32,955	4.3%	212%	60%	95%	3,188	0.5%	9,893	1.5%	23,337	3.0%	632%	210%	136%
51,584	**4.2%**	**91,781**	**7.5%**	**169%**	**51%**	**78%**	**15,473**	**1.3%**	**39,009**	**3.2%**	**83,807**	**6.8%**	**442%**	**152%**	**115%**
236	1.3%	343	2.5%	54%	6%	45%	219	1.1%	260	1.4%	284	2.1%	30%	19%	9%
51,348	4.2%	91,438	7.6%	169%	51%	78%	15,254	1.3%	38,749	3.2%	83,523	6.9%	448%	154%	116%
29,943	**5.1%**	**50,855**	**8.6%**	**133%**	**37%**	**70%**	**8,469**	**1.5%**	**19,382**	**3.3%**	**40,689**	**6.9%**	**380%**	**129%**	**110%**
209	2.0%	314	4.4%	72%	14%	50%	165	1.2%	209	2.0%	243	3.4%	47%	27%	16%
29,734	5.1%	50,541	8.7%	133%	37%	70%	8,304	1.5%	19,173	3.3%	40,446	7.0%	387%	131%	111%
21,641	**3.3%**	**40,926**	**6.4%**	**233%**	**76%**	**89%**	**7,004**	**1.2%**	**19,627**	**3.0%**	**43,118**	**6.8%**	**516%**	**180%**	**120%**
27	0.3%	29	0.4%	-28%	-33%	7%	54	0.8%	51	0.6%	41	0.6%	-24%	-6%	-20%
21,614	3.4%	40,897	6.5%	233%	76%	89%	6,950	1.2%	19,576	3.1%	43,077	6.8%	520%	182%	120%
19,228	**1.5%**	**38,006**	**2.9%**	**205%**	**54%**	**98%**	**8,167**	**0.7%**	**22,703**	**1.8%**	**45,908**	**3.5%**	**462%**	**178%**	**102%**
12,362	1.3%	23,690	2.6%	211%	62%	92%	5,251	0.6%	15,767	1.7%	31,620	3.4%	502%	200%	101%
6,866	2.0%	14,316	3.5%	195%	42%	109%	2,916	0.9%	6,936	2.0%	14,288	3.5%	390%	138%	106%
69,443	**6.5%**	**144,809**	**11.9%**	**173%**	**31%**	**109%**	**55,799**	**5.8%**	**98,224**	**9.2%**	**168,079**	**13.8%**	**201%**	**76%**	**71%**
58,734	6.9%	118,535	12.5%	164%	31%	102%	47,403	6.1%	83,796	9.8%	141,793	14.9%	199%	77%	69%
10,709	5.1%	26,274	9.8%	223%	32%	145%	8,396	4.5%	14,428	6.9%	26,286	9.8%	213%	72%	82%
476	0.5%	995	0.8%	318%	100%	109%	188	0.2%	595	0.6%	1,494	1.3%	695%	216%	151%
230	0.4%	532	0.8%	384%	109%	131%	183	0.4%	348	0.6%	725	1.1%	296%	90%	108%
192	0.9%	493	1.8%	370%	83%	157%	68	0.3%	257	1.1%	653	2.4%	860%	278%	154%
16,540	9.1%	33,336	13.9%	392%	144%	102%	602	0.4%	3,020	1.7%	8,587	3.6%	1326%	402%	184%
1,181	0.9%	2,701	1.5%	539%	179%	129%	525	0.5%	1,659	1.3%	5,355	3.1%	920%	216%	223%
198	0.2%	692	0.6%	200%	-14%	249%	211	0.2%	530	0.6%	1,206	1.1%	472%	151%	128%
2,126	1.6%	3,312	2.3%	148%	59%	56%	644	0.5%	1,719	1.3%	3,195	2.2%	396%	167%	86%
1,902	1.7%	2,975	2.6%	267%	135%	56%	1,142	1.1%	5,035	4.6%	7,470	6.6%	554%	341%	48%
1,480	1.0%	3,020	1.8%	319%	106%	104%	714	0.5%	2,038	1.4%	3,716	2.3%	420%	185%	82%
112	0.2%	354	0.6%	521%	96%	216%	134	0.3%	211	0.4%	497	0.9%	271%	57%	136%
932	0.6%	2,430	1.3%	608%	172%	161%	280	0.2%	1,690	1.1%	4,338	2.4%	1449%	504%	157%
2,366	0.7%	4,316	1.4%	219%	75%	82%	1,178	0.4%	3,474	1.1%	6,533	2.2%	455%	195%	88%
1,140	1.3%	2,242	2.5%	276%	91%	97%	679	0.8%	1,460	1.6%	2,176	2.4%	220%	115%	49%
2,635	0.8%	6,260	1.8%	68%	-29%	138%	2,250	0.8%	4,966	1.5%	12,841	3.6%	471%	121%	159%
385	0.5%	807	0.9%	596%	232%	110%	106	0.2%	581	0.8%	1,227	1.4%	1058%	448%	111%
603	0.5%	1,635	1.2%	517%	128%	171%	349	0.3%	767	0.7%	2,234	1.7%	540%	120%	191%
46,167	13.7%	76,704	19.0%	169%	62%	66%	1,614	0.5%	9,629	2.9%	20,575	5.1%	1175%	497%	114%
1,325	0.9%	3,632	2.1%	691%	189%	174%	492	0.4%	3,506	2.4%	9,030	5.3%	1735%	613%	158%
214	0.4%	422	0.6%	185%	45%	97%	290	0.5%	387	0.7%	655	1.0%	126%	33%	69%

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Table 8. Change in the number of African American undergraduates attending four-year colleges and universities relative to the traditional college age population: 1976 to 1996

	1976			1986			1996		
Region	Under-Graduates	College age Population (18-24)	%	Under-Graduates	College age Population (18-24)	%	Under-Graduates	College age Population (18-24)	%
Nation	528,036	3,272,385	16.1%	525,134	3,651,396	14.4%	723,326	3,596,964	20.1%
South	309,272	2,042,675	15.1%	311,801	2,214,826	14.1%	444,009	2,338,954	19.0%
Northeast	104,308	441,533	23.6%	105,351	588,414	17.9%	134,389	520,280	25.8%
Midwest	76,218	504,593	15.1%	71,796	507,975	14.1%	93,176	516,943	18.0%
West	38,238	283,584	13.5%	36,186	340,183	10.6%	51,752	220,789	23.4%

Note: Missouri is included in the Midwest in 1976 but in the South in 1986 and 1995.

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998)
analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System and Current Population Survey

Chapter IV

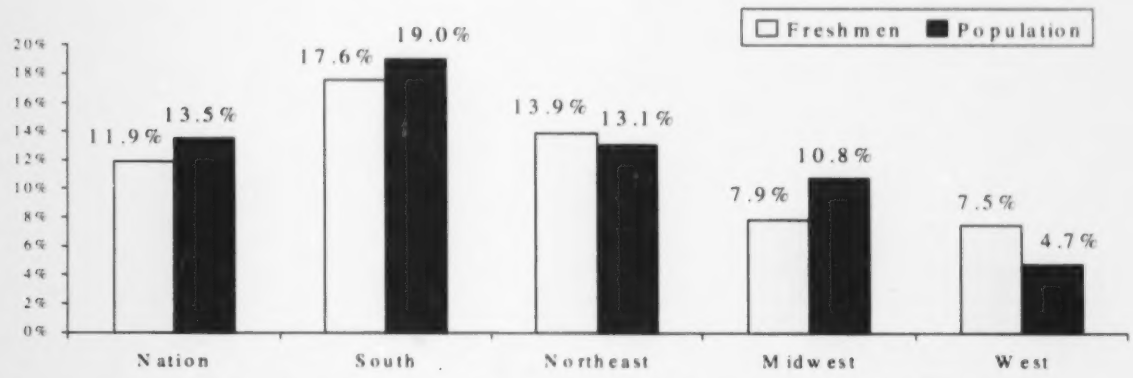
Community College Enrollment

Even though 42% of African American community college freshmen were enrolled part-time in 1996, approximately one third (32% or 63,748) of all African American first-time, full-time freshmen in the nation were enrolled in public two-year institutions (Table 2). In the South, 30% (37,118) of all (125,404) African American first-time, full-time freshmen were enrolled in public two-year colleges. This compares to 32% (10,291) of all (32,381) African American first-time, full-time freshmen enrolled in public two-year colleges in the Northeast, 32% (7,218 of 22,230) in the Midwest, and 55% (9,121 of 16,643) in the West.

In each region except the Midwest, African American representation among public community college freshmen (full-time and part-time) was higher in 1996 than in 1986 and 1976. Table 9 shows that, in 1996, African Americans represented 11.9% of all freshmen enrolled in public two-year colleges in the nation, compared with 9.5% in 1986, and 11.2% in 1976. In the South, African Americans represented 17.6% of all public two-year college freshmen in 1996, up from 14.1% in 1986 and 16.9% in 1976. In the Northeast, African Americans represented 13.9% of community college freshmen in 1996, 10.8% in 1986, and 8.4% in 1976. In the Midwest, African Americans represented 7.9% in 1996, 7% in 1986, and 9.9% in 1976. Finally, in the West, African Americans represented 7.5% in 1996, 6.2% in 1986, and 7.4% in 1976.

Figure 7 shows that African Americans represent a higher percent of freshmen at public two-year colleges than of the traditional community college age population in the West. These data suggest that community colleges offer an important potential supply of African Americans who can transfer from two-year colleges to four-year colleges and universities to pursue a bachelor's degree.

Figure 7. Representation of African Americans among community college students and the community college age population: 1996



Sources: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of IPEDS and CPS

Although the representation of African American community college freshmen increased between 1976 and 1996, the number of African American freshmen enrolled in public community colleges (full-time and part-time combined) declined between 1976 and 1996 in the nation and in the South. Table 9 shows that the number of African American freshmen enrolled in public community colleges nationwide declined by 9% (from 126,740 to 114,835) over the past 20 years. In the South, African American freshmen enrollment in community colleges declined by 4%, from 63,814 in 1976 to 61,096 in 1996. Among the community colleges in the South with the greatest growth in African American freshmen enrollment between 1976 and 1996 were Eastern Shore Community College in Virginia (3700%, from 2 to 76), Luzerne County Community College in Pennsylvania (825%, from 8 to 74), Northern Virginia Community College (785%, from 39 to 345), and Bossier Parish Community College in Louisiana (485%, from 33 to 193).

Over this same period, African American freshmen community college enrollment declined in the Midwest and West. African American freshmen enrollment in public community colleges decreased by 38% in the Midwest (from 24,468 in 1976 to 15,133 in 1996) and by 12% in the West (from 28,039 to 24,545). In the Northeast, African American public community college enrollment increased by 35% (from 10,399 in 1976 to 14,061 in 1996).

Table 10 shows that, the nation's community colleges enrolled a total of 5,283,343 students in 1996, an increase of 44% over the 3,662,648 enrolled in 1976. In 1996, 597,243 African Americans were enrolled in public two-year colleges nationwide, 48% more than in 1976 (404,404). African Americans represented about 11% of all undergraduates enrolled at public two-year colleges in both 1976 and 1996. In the South, total public community college enrollments increased by 80% between 1976 and 1996 (from 1,130,858 to 2,038,709) and by 83% among African Americans (from 177,238 to 323,969). African Americans represented 15.7% of public community college enrollments in the South in 1976 and 15.9% in 1996. Between 1976 and 1996, African American public community college enrollments increased by 45% in the Northeast (from 45,293 to 65,741), 25% in the Midwest (from 72,031 to 89,716), and 7% in the West (from 109,842 to 117,817).

Table 9. Change in the number and representation of freshmen enrolled at public community colleges by race and region: 1976 to 1996 (1 of 3)

Region	Total 1976	%	1986	%	1996	%	Change 1976-96	1976-86	1986-96
Nation									
Total	1,130,018	100%	969,738	100%	967,628	100%	-14%	-14%	0%
HBCUs	6,425	100%	7,280	100%	3,753	100%	-42%	13%	-48%
TWIs	1,123,593	100%	962,458	100%	963,875	100%	-14%	-14%	0%
South									
Total	378,316	100%	317,764	100%	348,043	100%	-8%	-16%	10%
HBCUs	6,425	100%	7,280	100%	3,753	100%	-42%	13%	-48%
TWIs	371,891	100%	310,484	100%	344,290	100%	-7%	-17%	11%
Northeast									
Total	124,402	100%	117,077	100%	100,984	100%	-19%	-6%	-14%
Midwest									
Total	247,458	100%	197,170	100%	190,754	100%	-23%	-20%	-3%
West									
Total	379,842	100%	337,727	100%	327,847	100%	-14%	-11%	-3%
Southern States									
Alabama	16,353	100%	17,239	100%	24,652	100%	51%	5%	43%
Arkansas	2,948	100%	3,803	100%	4,813	100%	63%	29%	27%
Delaware	2,236	100%	2,239	100%	2,284	100%	2%	0%	2%
Florida	50,992	100%	39,229	100%	38,098	100%	-25%	-23%	-3%
Georgia	8,823	100%	7,197	100%	24,533	100%	178%	-18%	241%
Kentucky	4,858	100%	5,758	100%	8,874	100%	83%	19%	54%
Louisiana	4,832	100%	1,826	100%	4,808	100%	0%	-62%	163%
Maryland	30,394	100%	16,585	100%	16,913	100%	-44%	-45%	2%
Missouri	16,079	100%	8,377	100%	10,171	100%	-37%	-48%	21%
Mississippi	16,743	100%	16,135	100%	17,941	100%	7%	-4%	11%
North Carolina	35,898	100%	30,756	100%	17,506	100%	-51%	-14%	-43%
Ohio	31,560	100%	22,449	100%	29,498	100%	-7%	-29%	31%
Oklahoma	12,363	100%	12,199	100%	14,194	100%	15%	-1%	16%
Pennsylvania	30,647	100%	31,689	100%	25,336	100%	-17%	3%	-20%
South Carolina	12,411	100%	10,772	100%	12,231	100%	-1%	-13%	14%
Tennessee	13,130	100%	7,666	100%	11,709	100%	-11%	-42%	53%
Texas	73,796	100%	65,981	100%	70,325	100%	-5%	-11%	7%
Virginia	10,279	100%	14,843	100%	12,219	100%	19%	44%	-18%
West Virginia	3,974	100%	3,021	100%	1,938	100%	-51%	-24%	-36%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998)
analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System
Note: 1976 and 1986 data are from NSF's WebCASPAR and may not match data from other sources

Table 9. Change in the number and representation of freshmen enrolled at public community colleges by race and region: 1976 to 1996 (2 of 3)

Region	African American 1976	%	1986	%	1996	%	Change 1976-96	1976-86	1986-96
Nation									
Total	126,720	11.2%	92,015	9.5%	114,835	11.9%	-9%	-27%	25%
HBCUs	3,465	53.9%	3,757	51.6%	2,644	70.5%	-24%	8%	-30%
TWIs	123,255	11.0%	88,258	9.2%	112,191	11.6%	-9%	-28%	27%
South									
Total	63,814	16.9%	44,731	14.1%	61,096	17.6%	-4%	-30%	37%
HBCUs	3,465	53.9%	3,757	51.6%	2,644	70.5%	-24%	8%	-30%
TWIs	60,349	16.2%	40,974	13.2%	58,452	17.0%	-3%	-32%	43%
Northeast									
Total	10,399	8.4%	12,657	10.8%	14,061	13.9%	35%	22%	11%
Midwest									
Total	24,468	9.9%	13,796	7.0%	15,133	7.9%	-38%	-44%	10%
West									
Total	28,039	7.4%	20,831	6.2%	24,545	7.5%	-12%	-26%	18%
Southern States									
Alabama	3,584	21.9%	3,858	22.4%	5521	22.4%	16.4%	8%	26.6%
Arkansas	593	20.1%	545	14.3%	690	14.3%	-2.3%	-8%	34.0%
Delaware	432	19.3%	315	14.1%	422	18.5%	-15.3%	-27%	62.6%
Florida	7,100	13.9%	3,696	9.4%	6011	15.8%	386.8%	-48%	465.0%
Georgia	1,401	15.9%	1,207	16.8%	6820	27.8%	-18.1%	-14%	59.7%
Kentucky	755	15.5%	387	6.7%	618	7.0%	35.4%	-49%	225.8%
Louisiana	1,261	26.1%	524	28.7%	1707	35.5%	-23.3%	-58%	45.8%
Maryland	6,282	20.7%	3,304	19.9%	4816	28.5%	-52.0%	-47%	36.7%
Missouri	2,571	16.0%	902	10.8%	1233	12.1%	33.5%	-65%	26.6%
Mississippi	4,369	26.1%	4,608	28.6%	5832	32.5%	-47.0%	5%	-30.6%
North Carolina	8,161	22.7%	6,230	20.3%	4326	24.7%	-43.2%	-24%	35.2%
Ohio	5,291	16.8%	2,224	9.9%	3006	10.2%	-1.9%	-58%	29.3%
Oklahoma	1,097	8.9%	832	6.8%	1076	7.6%	-8.7%	-24%	8.1%
Pennsylvania	3,756	12.3%	3,173	10.0%	3430	13.5%	-12.6%	-16%	26.3%
South Carolina	4,099	33.0%	2,837	26.3%	3582	29.3%	-22.9%	-31%	51.3%
Tennessee	2,656	20.2%	1,353	17.6%	2047	17.5%	-12.7%	-49%	11.3%
Texas	8,589	11.6%	6,737	10.2%	7497	10.7%	41.3%	-22%	26.3%
Virginia	1,704	16.6%	1,906	12.8%	2407	19.7%	-51.3%	12%	-40.9%
West Virginia	113	2.8%	93	3.1%	55	2.8%	-12.7%	-18%	11.3%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998)
analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System
Note: 1976 and 1986 data are from NSF's WebCASPAR and may not match data from other sources

White 1976	%	1986	%	1996	%	Change 1976-96	1976-86	1986-96
896,247	79.3%	729,092	75.2%	649,515	67.1%	-28%	-19%	-11%
2,278	35.5%	2,725	37.4%	641	17.1%	-72%	20%	-76%
893,969	79.6%	726,367	75.5%	648,874	67.3%	-27%	-19%	-11%
287,950	76.1%	243,525	76.6%	242,138	69.6%	-16%	-15%	-1%
2,278	35.5%	2,725	37.4%	641	17.1%	-72%	20%	-76%
285,672	76.8%	240,800	77.6%	241,497	70.1%	-15%	-16%	0%
108,252	87.0%	90,101	77.0%	67,855	67.2%	-37%	-17%	-25%
213,552	86.3%	172,841	87.7%	160,744	84.3%	-25%	-19%	-7%
286,523	75.4%	222,625	65.9%	178,778	54.5%	-38%	-22%	-20%
12,532	76.6%	13,073	75.8%	18,287	74.2%	46%	4%	40%
2,229	75.6%	3,164	83.2%	3,962	82.3%	78%	42%	25%
1,688	75.5%	1,837	82.0%	1,671	73.2%	-1%	9%	-9%
39,397	77.3%	29,520	75.3%	23,120	60.7%	-41%	-25%	-22%
7,255	82.2%	5,793	80.5%	16,649	67.9%	129%	-20%	187%
3,989	82.1%	5,275	91.6%	7,953	89.6%	99%	32%	51%
3,369	69.7%	1,237	67.7%	2,829	58.8%	-16%	-63%	129%
22,983	75.6%	12,389	74.7%	10,246	60.6%	-55%	-46%	-17%
13,262	82.5%	7,312	87.3%	8,543	84.0%	-36%	-45%	17%
11,443	68.3%	11,247	69.7%	11,852	66.1%	4%	-2%	5%
27,046	75.3%	23,544	76.6%	12,255	70.0%	-55%	-13%	-48%
25,373	80.4%	19,594	87.3%	25,378	86.0%	0%	-23%	30%
10,141	82.0%	10,251	84.0%	10,886	76.7%	7%	1%	6%
26,290	85.8%	27,434	86.6%	20,142	79.5%	-23%	4%	-27%
8,214	66.2%	7,671	71.2%	8,313	68.0%	1%	-7%	8%
10,329	78.7%	6,220	81.1%	9,385	80.2%	-9%	-40%	51%
50,166	68.0%	43,218	65.5%	40,068	57.0%	-20%	-14%	-7%
8,424	82.0%	11,829	79.7%	8,738	71.5%	4%	40%	-26%
3,820	96.1%	2,917	96.6%	1,861	96.0%	-51%	-24%	-36%

Table 9. Change in the number and representation of freshmen enrolled at public community colleges by race and region: 1976 to 1996 (3 of 3)

Region	Hispanic 1976	%	1986	%	1996	%	Change 1976-96	1976-86	1986-96
Nation									
Total	59,167	5.2%	71,886	7.4%	119,626	12.4%	102%	21%	66%
HBCUs	618	9.6%	675	9.3%	426	11.4%	-31%	9%	-37%
TWIs	58,549	5.2%	71,211	7.4%	119,200	12.4%	104%	22%	67%
South									
Total	16,571	4.4%	20,446	6.4%	31,077	8.9%	88%	23%	52%
HBCUs	618	9.6%	675	9.3%	426	11.4%	-31%	9%	-37%
TWIs	15,953	4.3%	19,771	6.4%	30,651	8.9%	92%	24%	55%
Northeast									
Total	3,791	3.0%	9,005	7.7%	12,914	12.8%	241%	138%	43%
Midwest									
Total	3,731	1.5%	3,145	1.6%	6,732	3.5%	80%	-16%	114%
West									
Total	35,074	9.2%	39,290	11.6%	68,903	21.0%	96%	12%	75%
Southern States									
Alabama	20	0.1%	67	0.4%	321	1.3%	1505%	235%	379%
Arkansas	7	0.2%	20	0.5%	40	0.8%	471%	186%	100%
Delaware	47	2.1%	35	1.6%	83	3.6%	77%	-26%	137%
Florida	3,148	6.2%	4,474	11.4%	6,973	18.3%	122%	42%	56%
Georgia	26	0.3%	39	0.5%	344	1.4%	1223%	50%	782%
Kentucky	12	0.2%	7	0.1%	77	0.9%	542%	-42%	1000%
Louisiana	64	1.3%	37	2.0%	154	3.2%	141%	-42%	316%
Maryland	209	0.7%	250	1.5%	525	3.1%	151%	20%	110%
Missouri	83	0.5%	56	0.7%	159	1.6%	92%	-33%	184%
Mississippi	17	0.1%	108	0.7%	75	0.4%	341%	535%	-31%
North Carolina	156	0.4%	169	0.5%	293	1.7%	88%	8%	73%
Ohio	275	0.9%	266	1.2%	555	1.9%	102%	-3%	109%
Oklahoma	102	0.8%	192	1.6%	344	2.4%	237%	88%	79%
Pennsylvania	309	1.0%	373	1.2%	774	3.1%	150%	21%	108%
South Carolina	8	0.1%	146	1.4%	120	1.0%	1400%	1725%	-18%
Tennessee	40	0.3%	26	0.3%	110	0.9%	175%	-35%	323%
Texas	12,019	16.3%	13,901	21.1%	19,742	28.1%	64%	16%	42%
Virginia	23	0.2%	278	1.9%	377	3.1%	1539%	1109%	36%
West Virginia	6	0.2%	2	0.1%	11	0.6%	83%	-67%	450%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998)
analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System
Note: 1976 and 1986 data are from NSF's WebCASPAR and may not match data from other sources

Asian 1976	%	1986	%	1996	%	Change 1976-96	1976-86	1986-96
21,335	1.9%	34,547	3.6%	52,896	5.5%	148%	62%	53%
12	0.2%	32	0.4%	30	0.8%	150%	167%	-6%
21,323	1.9%	34,515	3.6%	52,866	5.5%	148%	62%	53%
2,353	0.6%	4,331	1.4%	7,156	2.1%	204%	84%	65%
12	0.2%	32	0.4%	30	0.8%	150%	167%	-6%
2,341	0.6%	4,299	1.4%	7,126	2.1%	204%	84%	66%
791	0.6%	2,647	2.3%	3,565	3.5%	351%	235%	35%
1,699	0.7%	2,831	1.4%	4,523	2.4%	166%	67%	60%
16,492	4.3%	24,738	7.3%	37,652	11.5%	128%	50%	52%
23	0.1%	71	0.4%	212	0.9%	822%	209%	199%
74	2.5%	26	0.7%	46	1.0%	-38%	-65%	77%
42	1.9%	29	1.3%	57	2.5%	36%	-31%	97%
545	1.1%	575	1.5%	963	2.5%	77%	6%	67%
16	0.2%	62	0.9%	447	1.8%	2694%	288%	621%
16	0.3%	33	0.6%	86	1.0%	438%	106%	161%
34	0.7%	13	0.7%	64	1.3%	88%	-62%	392%
387	1.3%	456	2.7%	717	4.2%	85%	18%	57%
63	0.4%	47	0.6%	121	1.2%	92%	-25%	157%
60	0.4%	31	0.2%	86	0.5%	43%	-48%	177%
75	0.2%	255	0.8%	222	1.3%	196%	240%	-13%
168	0.5%	147	0.7%	286	1.0%	70%	-13%	95%
69	0.6%	146	1.2%	323	2.3%	368%	112%	121%
161	0.5%	584	1.8%	774	3.1%	381%	263%	33%
25	0.2%	49	0.5%	114	0.9%	356%	96%	133%
39	0.3%	34	0.4%	96	0.8%	146%	-13%	182%
495	0.7%	1,231	1.9%	2,048	2.9%	314%	149%	66%
49	0.5%	539	3.6%	488	4.0%	896%	1000%	-9%
12	0.3%	3	0.1%	6	0.3%	-50%	-75%	100%

Table 10. Change in the number and representation of undergraduates enrolled at public community colleges by race and region: 1976 to 1996 (1 of 2)

Region	Total 1976	%	1986	%	1996	%	Change 1976-96	1976-86	1986-96
Nation									
Total Public Two-Year Institutions	3,662,648	100%	4,338,445	100%	5,282,343	100%	44%	18%	22%
Public Two-Year HBCUs	18,204	100%	24,008	100%	17,006	100%	-7%	32%	-29%
Public Two-Year TWIs	3,644,444	100%	4,314,437	100%	5,265,337	100%	44%	18%	22%
South									
Total Public Two-Year Institutions	1,130,858	100%	1,525,438	100%	2,038,709	100%	80%	35%	34%
Public Two-Year HBCUs	18,204	100%	24,008	100%	17,006	100%	-7%	32%	-29%
Public Two-Year TWIs	1,112,654	100%	1,501,430	100%	2,021,703	100%	82%	35%	35%
Northeast									
Total Public Two-Year Institutions	424,792	100%	472,165	100%	520,075	100%	22%	11%	10%
Midwest									
Total Public Two-Year Institutions	633,974	100%	828,331	100%	952,360	100%	50%	31%	15%
West									
Total Public Two-Year Institutions	1,473,024	100%	1,512,511	100%	1,771,199	100%	20%	3%	17%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998)
analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System
Note: 1976 and 1986 data are from NSF's WebCASPAR and may not match data from other sources

Table 10. Change in the number and representation of undergraduates enrolled at public community colleges by race and region: 1976 to 1996 (2 of 2)

Region	White 1976	%	1986	%	1996	%	Change 1976-96	1976-86	1986-96	Hispanic 1976	%
Nation											
Total Public Two-Year Institutions	2,898,056	79.1%	3,234,766	74.6%	3,587,863	67.9%	24%	12%	11%	205,713	5.6%
Public Two-Year HBCUs	6,913	38.0%	9,869	41.1%	4,563	26.8%	-34%	43%	-54%	2,860	15.7%
Public Two-Year TWIs	2,891,143	79.3%	3,224,897	74.7%	3,583,300	68.1%	24%	12%	11%	202,853	5.6%
South											
Total Public Two-Year Institutions	871,909	77.1%	1,191,297	78.1%	1,441,135	70.7%	65%	37%	21%	53,213	4.7%
Public Two-Year HBCUs	6,913	38.0%	9,869	41.1%	4,563	26.8%	-34%	43%	-54%	2,860	15.7%
Public Two-Year TWIs	864,996	77.7%	1,181,428	78.7%	1,436,572	71.1%	66%	37%	22%	50,353	4.5%
Northeast											
Total Public Two-Year Institutions	352,197	82.9%	366,406	77.6%	368,555	70.9%	5%	4%	1%	19,337	4.6%
Midwest											
Total Public Two-Year Institutions	539,061	85.0%	672,765	81.2%	763,315	80.1%	42%	25%	13%	9,466	1.5%
West											
Total Public Two-Year Institutions	1,134,889	77.0%	1,004,298	66.4%	1,014,858	57.3%	-11%	-12%	1%	123,697	8.4%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998)
analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System
Note: 1976 and 1986 data are from NSF's WebCASPAR and may not match data from other sources

African American 1976	%	1986	%	1996	%	Change 1976-96	1976-86	1986-96
404,404	11.0%	423,102	9.8%	597,243	11.3%	48%	5%	41%
8,204	45.1%	11,232	46.8%	8,909	52.4%	9%	37%	-21%
396,200	10.9%	411,870	9.5%	588,334	11.2%	48%	4%	43%
177,238	15.7%	195,608	12.8%	323,969	15.9%	83%	10%	66%
8,204	45.1%	11,232	46.8%	8,909	52.4%	9%	37%	-21%
169,034	15.2%	184,376	12.3%	315,060	15.6%	86%	9%	71%
45,293	10.7%	51,112	10.8%	65,741	12.6%	45%	13%	29%
72,031	11.4%	88,349	10.7%	89,716	9.4%	25%	23%	2%
109,842	7.5%	88,033	5.8%	117,817	6.7%	7%	-20%	34%

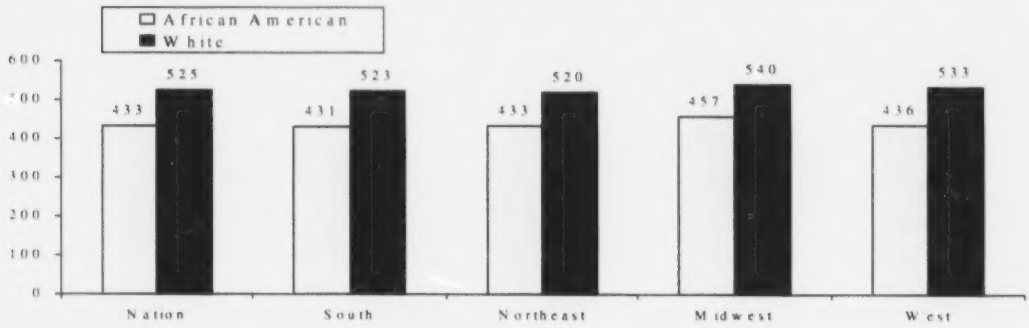
1986	%	1996	%	Change 1976-96	1976-86	1986-96	Asian 1976	%	1986	%	1996	%	Change 1976-96	1976-86	1986-96
214,976	5.0%	627,720	11.9%	205%	5%	192%	77,724	2.1%	174,241	4.0%	316,633	6.0%	307%	124%	82%
2,613	10.9%	3,251	19.1%	14%	-9%	24%	42	0.2%	190	0.8%	200	1.2%	376%	352%	5%
312,363	7.2%	624,469	11.9%	208%	54%	100%	77,682	2.1%	174,051	4.0%	316,433	6.0%	307%	124%	82%
92,396	6.1%	184,706	9.1%	247%	74%	100%	7,181	0.6%	24,384	1.6%	53,894	2.6%	651%	240%	121%
2,613	10.9%	3,251	19.1%	14%	-9%	24%	42	0.2%	190	0.8%	200	1.2%	376%	352%	5%
89,783	6.0%	181,455	9.0%	260%	78%	102%	7,139	0.6%	24,194	1.6%	53,694	2.7%	652%	239%	122%
33,262	7.0%	53,961	10.4%	179%	72%	62%	3,636	0.9%	10,663	2.3%	19,933	3.8%	448%	193%	87%
29,399	3.5%	55,689	5.8%	488%	211%	89%	4,054	0.6%	15,678	1.9%	26,695	2.8%	558%	287%	70%
159,919	10.6%	333,364	18.8%	170%	29%	108%	62,853	4.3%	123,516	8.2%	216,111	12.2%	244%	97%	75%

Chapter V

Academic Preparation and Readiness for College

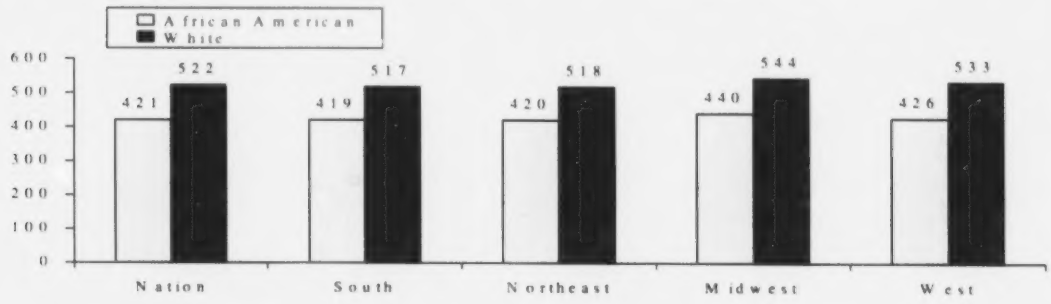
In 1996, the 103,550 African American SAT test-takers represented 9.9% of the nation's 1,045,628 SAT test-takers. Table 11 shows that African Americans represented both a higher number and a higher share of SAT test-takers in the South (13.6%, n = 63,410) than in the Northeast (8.3%, n = 23,600), the Midwest (6.6%, n = 5,151), and the West (5.3%, n = 11,389). Average scores are about 100 points lower for African Americans than for Whites on both the verbal and math sections of the SAT. Figure 8 shows that overall average verbal SAT scores are 433 for African Americans but 525 for Whites. Figure 9 shows that, nationwide, African Americans average 421 on the math section of the SAT, while Whites average 522. The gap between the average scores of African Americans and Whites is about 100 points on the verbal section and 100 points on the math section in all four regions, including the South.

Figure 8. Verbal SAT scores of African Americans and Whites by region: 1996



Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of College Board data

Figure 9. Math SAT scores of African Americans and Whites by region: 1996



Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of College Board data

Table 11. SAT scores of African Americans and Whites by region: 1996

	Total				African American				White			
	Number	% of Total	SAT V	SAT M	Number	% of Total	SAT V	SAT M	Number	% of Total	SAT V	SAT M
Nation	**1,045,628**	**100%**	**505**	**506**	**103,550**	**9.9%**	**433**	**421**	**669,921**	**64.1%**	**525**	**522**
South	466,753	100%	503	499	63,410	13.6%	431	419	313,134	67.1%	523	517
Northeast	284,128	100%	501	502	23,600	8.3%	433	420	179,030	63.0%	520	518
Midwest	78,619	100%	533	538	5,151	6.6%	457	440	62,134	79.0%	540	544
West	216,128	100%	506	516	11,389	5.3%	436	426	115,623	53.5%	533	533
South												
Alabama	3,412	100%	565	558	523	15.3%	483	464	2,410	70.6%	584	576
Arkansas	1,494	100%	566	550	106	7.1%	486	455	1,206	80.7%	574	556
Delaware	4,809	100%	508	495	676	14.1%	436	413	3,387	70.4%	523	510
Florida	50,979	100%	498	496	6,459	12.7%	429	425	30,102	59.0%	521	516
Georgia	43,224	100%	484	477	9,779	22.6%	423	412	26,738	61.9%	509	501
Kentucky	4,960	100%	549	544	257	5.2%	467	453	4,235	85.4%	554	548
Louisiana	3,758	100%	559	550	481	12.8%	494	474	2,604	69.3%	571	561
Maryland	30,788	100%	507	504	7,030	22.8%	436	418	17,660	57.4%	535	533
Mississippi	1,184	100%	569	557	196	16.6%	487	465	822	69.4%	595	578
Missouri	5,058	100%	570	569	395	7.8%	488	467	3,700	73.2%	582	579
North Carolina	37,574	100%	490	486	7,128	19.0%	425	415	25,813	68.7%	512	506
Ohio	28,071	100%	536	535	2,172	7.7%	464	441	22,985	81.9%	543	542
Oklahoma	2,959	100%	566	557	157	5.3%	484	465	2,181	73.7%	573	561
Pennsylvania	85,841	100%	498	492	5,875	6.8%	422	402	68,561	79.9%	508	501
South Carolina	20,946	100%	480	474	5,505	26.3%	419	412	13,100	62.5%	508	500
Tennessee	6,591	100%	563	552	602	9.1%	482	459	5,219	79.2%	574	560
Texas	89,329	100%	495	500	9,432	10.6%	428	424	51,449	57.6%	521	523
Virginia	42,047	100%	507	496	6,472	15.4%	434	413	27,695	65.9%	527	514
West Virginia	3,729	100%	526	506	165	4.4%	450	422	3,267	87.6%	530	509

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of data from the College Board

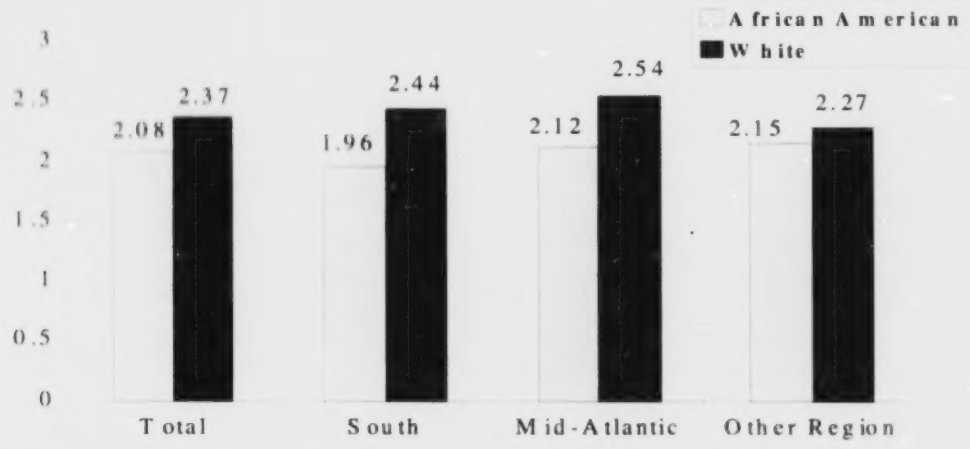
OPY AVAILABLE

Chapter VI

Academic Performance in College

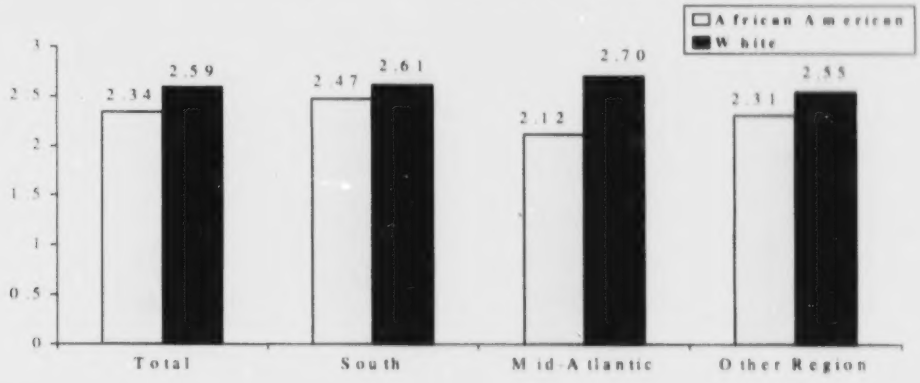
Analyses of the Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey of 1989 freshmen reveal that first-year college grade point averages were lower for African Americans than for Whites among those who were enrolled in public two-year colleges and among those who were enrolled in four-year colleges and universities, regardless of region. Figure 10 shows that, in the South, the average first-year grade point average was 1.96 for African Americans attending public two-year colleges, but 2.44 for Whites. Figure 11 shows that, at four-year colleges and universities in the South, average first-year grade point averages were 2.47 for African Americans but 2.61 for Whites.

Figure 10. First-year grade point averages of 1989 beginning postsecondary students enrolled in public 2-year colleges



Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey of 1989 Freshmen

Figure 11. First-year grade point averages of 1989 beginning postsecondary students enrolled in 4-year colleges and universities



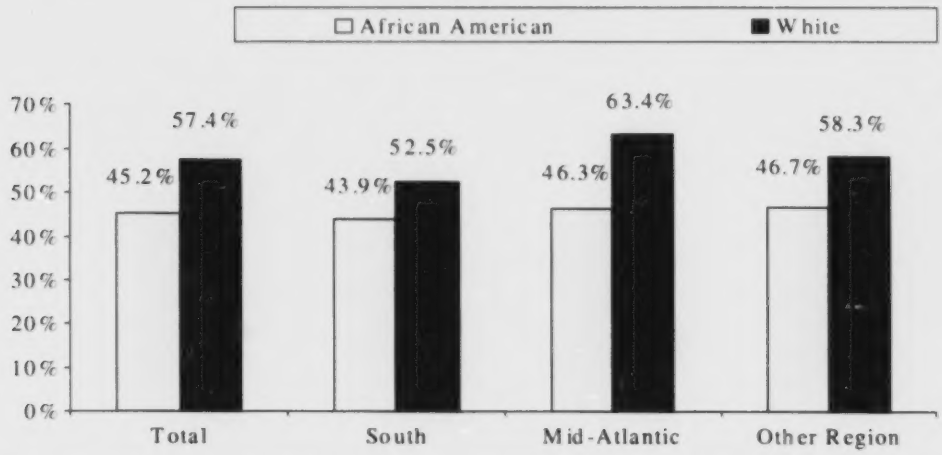
Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey of 1989 Freshmen

Chapter VII

Undergraduate Persistence and Graduation Rates

The underrepresentation of African Americans among undergraduates is attributable, in part, to their lower rates of persisting to degree completion. Analyses of the Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey (BPS), a longitudinal study of freshmen entering in 1989, reveal that 45% of African Americans who first enrolled in a four-year college or university in 1989 had completed bachelor's degrees within five years. Figure 12 shows that the 45% bachelor's degree attainment rate for African Americans is lower than the 57% rate for Whites. Nonetheless, the overall five-year bachelor's degree attainment rate for African Americans is comparable to their rate in the South (44%), the mid-Atlantic States (46%), and other areas of the nation (47%).

Figure 12. Percentage of students who completed bachelor's degrees within five years of first enrolling in a 4-year college or university



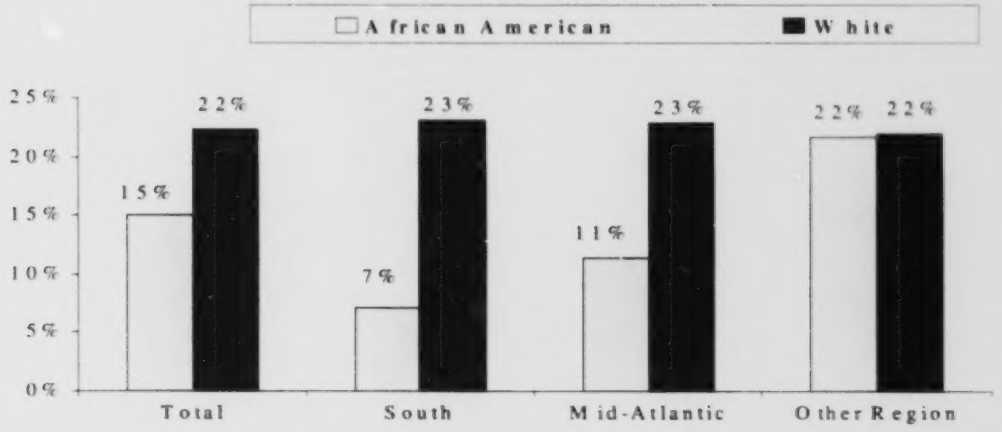
Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey of 1989 Freshmen

Chapter VIII

Transfer Rates

About 22% of all students who first enrolled in a public two-year college in 1989 had transferred to a four-year college or university within the next five years. Figure 13 shows that a smaller percent of African Americans than Whites had transferred to a four-year college or university (15% versus 22%). Among those who first enrolled in a public two-year college located in the South, only 7% of African Americans, but 23% of Whites, had transferred to a four-year college or university within five years.

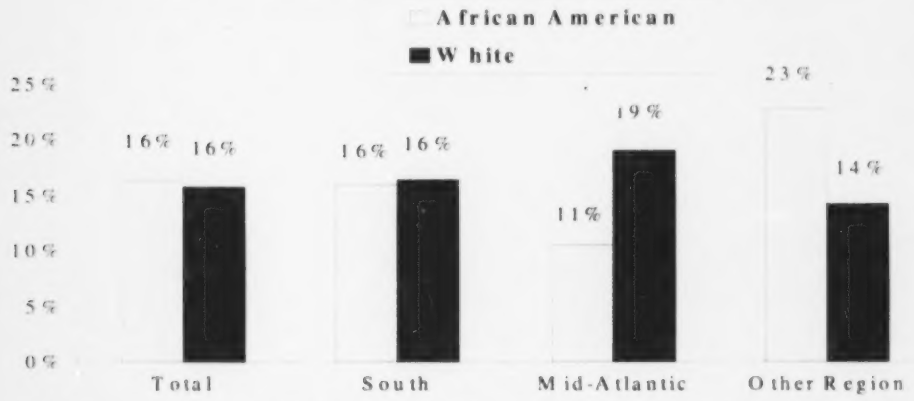
Figure 13. Percentage of students who first enrolled in a public 2-year college who transferred to a 4-year college or university within five years



Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey of 1989 Freshmen

About 15.5% of all students transferred from one four-year college or university to another within five years of initially enrolling. Figure 14 shows that the percent of African Americans who transferred between four-year colleges and universities was comparable to the percent of Whites overall (about 16%) and among those who began their postsecondary education in the South (about 16%).

Figure 14. Percent of students who first enrolled in a 4-year college or university who transferred to another 4-year institution within five years



Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey of 1989 Freshmen

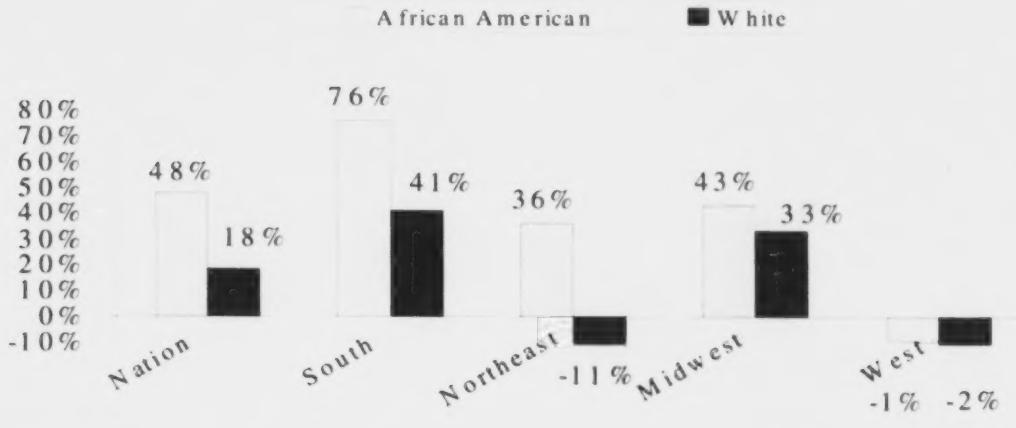
Chapter IX

Associate Degrees Awarded

African Americans received 49,204 or 9.2% of all associate degrees awarded nationwide in 1996, an increase from 8.2% (33,142) in 1977 and from 7.7% (33,744) in 1987. Table 12 shows that 12.2% or 26,699 of all associate degrees awarded in the South in 1996 were awarded to African Americans, compared with 10.5% (15,183) in 1977 and 11.2% (19,524) in 1987. In 1996 African Americans represented 10.4% (9,790) of all associate degree recipients in the Northeast, 6.8% (6,667) in the Midwest, and 4.8% (6,048) in the West.

The number of associate degrees awarded to African Americans in the United States increased over the past two decades by 48%, from 33,142 in 1977 to 49,204 in 1996. In the South, the number of associate degrees awarded to African Americans rose by 76% overall (from 15,183 in 1977 to 26,699 in 1996), by 71% at public colleges (from 12,778 to 21,795), and by 104% at the private institutions in this region (from 2,405 to 4,904). Figure 15 shows that the rate of increase in the number of associate degrees awarded to African Americans between 1977 and 1996 in the South (76%, from 15,183 to 26,699) was higher than the rate of growth in the Midwest (43%, from 4,653 to 6,667), and the Northeast (36% from 7,216 to 9,790). In the West the number of associate degrees awarded to African Americans declined by 1% (from 6,090 to 6,048). In 1996, 54% of all African American associate degrees were awarded in the South, up from 46% (15,183 of 33,142) in 1977 but down from 58% (19,524 of 33,744) in 1987.

Figure 15. Growth in African American associate degrees: 1977 to 1996

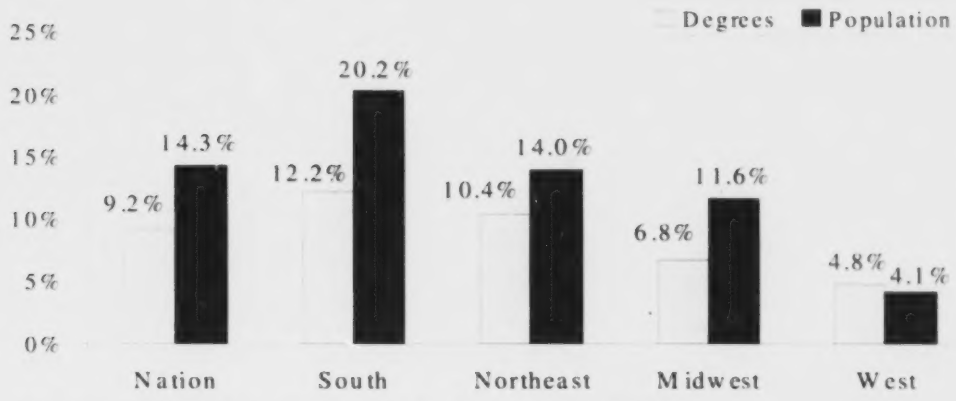


Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of IPEDS

Despite the growth in the number and representation of African American associate degrees over the past two decades in the nation, the South, the Northeast and the Midwest, African Americans continue to be underrepresented among associate degree recipients relative to their representation in the traditional college age population. Figure 16 shows that, in 1996, African Americans represented a smaller share of associate degree recipients than of the traditional college age population in the nation (9.2% versus

14.3%), the South (12.2% versus 20.2%), the Northeast (10.4% versus 14.0%), the Midwest (6.8% versus 11.6%), and the West (4.8% versus 4.1%).

Figure 16. Representation of African Americans among associate degree recipients and the traditional college age population: 1996



Sources: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of IPEDS and CPS

Over the past two decades, the number of associate degrees awarded to African Americans by HBCUs has declined by 34% nationwide (from 2,171 in 1977 to 1,443 in 1996) and by 24% in the South (from 1,601 in 1977 to 1,217 in 1996). Table 12 shows that the decline in the number of associate degrees over this period has been at the private rather than the public HBCUs in the South. Between 1977 and 1996, the number of associate degrees received by African Americans declined by 74% at the private HBCUs in the South (from 700 to 180) but increased by 15% at the public HBCUs in the South (from 901 to 1,037). In the Northeast, the number of African American associate degrees awarded by HBCUs declined by 65% between 1977 and 1996, from 566 on 1977 to 200 in 1996.

Four of the top 10 and 10 of the top 20 producers of African American associate degrees in 1996 were community colleges located in the South. The Community College of the Air Force in Alabama led the way by awarding 1,844 associate degrees to African Americans in 1996.

In terms of growth in the number of associate degrees awarded to African Americans over the past two decades, seven of the top 10 and 13 of the top 20 colleges are located in the South. Among the community colleges with the highest rate of growth in the number of associate degrees to African Americans between 1977 and 1996 were Fayetteville Technical College in North Carolina (982% increase, from 22 in 1977 to 238 in 1996), Central Texas College (709% increase, from 58 to 469), Tulsa Junior College (379% increase, from 24 to 115), Broward Community College (447% increase, from 47 to 257), and Northern Virginia Community College (241% increase, from 70 to 239). Table 13 shows the changes in the number of associate degrees awarded to Whites by these institutions over the same period.

Table 12. Change in the number and representation of associate degrees awarded by race, control, and region: 1977 to 1996 (1 of 2)

Region	Total 1977	%	1987	%	1996	%	Change 1977-96	1977-87	1987-96
Nation									
Total	**406,371**	**100%**	**435,702**	**100%**	**536,820**	**100%**	**32%**	**7%**	**23%**
HBCUs	3,323	100%	3,093	100%	2,929	100%	-12%	-7%	-5%
TWIs	403,048	100%	432,609	100%	533,891	100%	32%	7%	23%
Total Public Institutions	**355,285**	**100%**	**356,530**	**100%**	**451,633**	**100%**	**27%**	**0%**	**27%**
Public HBCUs	2,589	100%	2,797	100%	2,688	100%	4%	8%	-4%
Public TWIs	352,696	100%	353,733	100%	448,945	100%	27%	0%	27%
Total Private Institutions	**51,086**	**100%**	**79,172**	**100%**	**85,187**	**100%**	**67%**	**55%**	**8%**
Private HBCUs	734	100%	296	100%	241	100%	-67%	-60%	-19%
Private TWIs	50,352	100%	78,876	100%	84,946	100%	69%	57%	8%
South									
Total	**145,251**	**100%**	**173,747**	**100%**	**219,612**	**100%**	**51%**	**20%**	**26%**
HBCUs	2,724	100%	2,844	100%	2,623	100%	-4%	4%	-8%
TWIs	142,527	100%	170,903	100%	216,989	100%	52%	20%	27%
Total Public Institutions	**126,160**	**100%**	**140,809**	**100%**	**187,096**	**100%**	**48%**	**12%**	**33%**
Public HBCUs	1,995	100%	2,572	100%	2,408	100%	21%	29%	-6%
Public TWIs	124,165	100%	138,237	100%	184,688	100%	49%	11%	34%
Total Private Institutions	**19,091**	**100%**	**32,938**	**100%**	**32,516**	**100%**	**70%**	**73%**	**-1%**
Private HBCUs	729	100%	272	100%	215	100%	-71%	-63%	-21%
Private TWIs	18,362	100%	32,666	100%	32,301	100%	76%	78%	-1%
Northeast									
Total	**89,542**	**100%**	**85,800**	**100%**	**94,443**	**100%**	**5%**	**-4%**	**10%**
HBCUs	594	100%	225	100%	280	100%	-53%	-62%	24%
TWIs	88,948	100%	85,575	100%	94,163	100%	6%	-4%	10%
Total Public Institutions	**68,736**	**100%**	**60,993**	**100%**	**69,462**	**100%**	**1%**	**-11%**	**14%**
Public HBCUs	594	100%	225	100%	280	100%	-53%	-62%	24%
Public TWIs	68,142	100%	60,768	100%	69,182	100%	2%	-11%	14%
Total Private Institutions	**20,806**	**100%**	**24,807**	**100%**	**24,981**	**100%**	**20%**	**19%**	**1%**
Private HBCUs	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
Private TWIs	20,806	100%	24,807	100%	24,981	100%	20%	19%	1%
Midwest									
Total	**69,087**	**100%**	**89,179**	**100%**	**97,823**	**100%**	**42%**	**29%**	**10%**
Total Public Institutions	61,675	100%	77,909	100%	85,780	100%	39%	26%	10%
Total Private Institutions	7,412	100%	11,270	100%	12,043	100%	62%	52%	7%
West									
Total	**102,491**	**100%**	**86,976**	**100%**	**124,942**	**100%**	**22%**	**-15%**	**44%**
Total Public Institutions	98,714	100%	76,819	100%	109,295	100%	11%	-22%	42%
Total Private Institutions	3,777	100%	10,157	100%	15,647	100%	314%	169%	54%
Southern States									
Alabama	5,521	100%	15,396	100%	19,587	100%	255%	179%	27%
Arkansas	1,410	100%	2,263	100%	2,803	100%	99%	60%	24%
Delaware	1,410	100%	990	100%	1,182	100%	-16%	-30%	19%
Florida	28,089	100%	29,402	100%	41,395	100%	47%	5%	41%
Georgia	5,913	100%	6,732	100%	9,463	100%	60%	14%	41%
Kentucky	3,937	100%	5,113	100%	6,229	100%	58%	30%	22%
Louisiana	1,696	100%	2,603	100%	3,532	100%	108%	53%	36%
Maryland	8,028	100%	7,129	100%	8,589	100%	7%	-11%	20%
Mississippi	4,054	100%	4,332	100%	5,909	100%	46%	7%	36%
Missouri	7,101	100%	6,492	100%	9,422	100%	33%	-9%	45%
North Carolina	11,022	100%	10,659	100%	13,845	100%	26%	-3%	30%
Ohio	13,548	100%	17,887	100%	19,331	100%	43%	32%	8%
Oklahoma	4,177	100%	5,338	100%	6,085	100%	46%	28%	14%
Pennsylvania	13,128	100%	18,741	100%	20,208	100%	54%	43%	8%
South Carolina	5,541	100%	4,653	100%	6,375	100%	15%	-16%	37%
Tennessee	4,254	100%	5,568	100%	6,798	100%	60%	31%	22%
Texas	17,617	100%	20,816	100%	25,034	100%	42%	18%	20%
Virginia	6,812	100%	7,019	100%	11,143	100%	64%	3%	59%
West Virginia	1,993	100%	2,614	100%	2,682	100%	35%	31%	3%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

AFRICAN AMERICANS MOVING FORWARD IN HIGHER EDUCATION

African American 1977	%	1987	%	1996	%	Change 1977-96	1977-87	1987-96
33,142	**8.2%**	**33,744**	**7.7%**	**49,204**	**9.2%**	**48%**	**2%**	**46%**
2,171	65.3%	1,627	52.6%	1,443	49.3%	-34%	-25%	-11%
30,971	7.7%	32,117	7.4%	47,761	8.9%	54%	4%	49%
28,615	**8.1%**	**24,878**	**7.0%**	**39,123**	**8.7%**	**37%**	**-13%**	**57%**
1,467	56.7%	1,343	48.0%	1,237	46.0%	-16%	-8%	-8%
27,148	7.7%	23,535	6.7%	37,886	8.4%	40%	-13%	61%
4,527	**8.9%**	**8,866**	**11.2%**	**10,031**	**11.8%**	**123%**	**96%**	**14%**
704	95.9%	284	95.9%	206	85.5%	-71%	-60%	-27%
3,323	7.6%	8,582	10.9%	9,875	11.6%	158%	124%	15%
15,183	**10.5%**	**19,524**	**11.2%**	**26,699**	**12.2%**	**76%**	**29%**	**37%**
1,601	58.8%	1,405	49.4%	1,217	46.4%	-24%	-12%	-13%
13,582	9.5%	18,119	10.6%	25,482	11.7%	88%	33%	41%
12,778	**10.1%**	**14,673**	**10.4%**	**21,795**	**11.6%**	**71%**	**15%**	**49%**
901	45.2%	1,145	44.5%	1,037	43.1%	15%	27%	-9%
11,877	9.6%	13,528	9.8%	20,758	11.2%	75%	14%	53%
2,405	**12.6%**	**4,851**	**14.7%**	**4,904**	**15.1%**	**104%**	**102%**	**1%**
700	96.0%	260	95.6%	180	83.7%	-74%	-63%	-31%
1,705	9.3%	4,591	14.1%	4,724	14.6%	177%	169%	3%
7,216	**8.1%**	**4,789**	**5.6%**	**9,790**	**10.4%**	**36%**	**-34%**	**104%**
566	95.3%	198	88.0%	200	71.4%	-65%	-65%	1%
6,650	7.5%	4,591	5.4%	9,590	10.2%	44%	-31%	109%
5,808	**8.4%**	**2,401**	**3.9%**	**6,930**	**10.0%**	**19%**	**-59%**	**189%**
566	95.3%	198	88.0%	200	71.4%	-65%	-65%	1%
5,242	7.7%	2,203	3.6%	6,730	9.7%	28%	-58%	205%
1,408	**6.8%**	**2,388**	**9.6%**	**2,860**	**11.4%**	**103%**	**70%**	**20%**
0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
1,408	6.8%	2,388	9.6%	2,860	11.4%	103%	70%	20%
4,653	**6.7%**	**5,518**	**6.2%**	**6,667**	**6.8%**	**43%**	**19%**	**21%**
4,031	6.5%	4,390	5.6%	5,219	6.1%	29%	9%	19%
622	8.4%	1,128	10.0%	1,448	12.0%	133%	81%	28%
6,090	**5.9%**	**3,913**	**4.5%**	**6,048**	**4.8%**	**-1%**	**-36%**	**55%**
5,998	6.1%	3,414	4.4%	5,179	4.7%	-14%	-43%	52%
92	2.4%	499	4.9%	869	5.6%	845%	442%	74%
1,054	19.1%	2,694	17.5%	3,331	17.0%	216%	156%	24%
175	12.4%	299	13.2%	245	8.7%	40%	71%	-18%
149	10.6%	80	8.1%	127	10.7%	-15%	-46%	59%
2,267	8.1%	2,085	7.1%	3,800	9.2%	68%	-8%	82%
494	8.4%	1,125	16.7%	2,000	21.1%	305%	128%	78%
235	6.0%	262	5.1%	344	5.5%	46%	11%	31%
264	15.6%	616	23.7%	719	20.4%	172%	133%	17%
1,034	12.9%	1,008	14.1%	1,365	15.9%	32%	-3%	35%
840	20.7%	1,116	25.8%	1,370	23.2%	63%	33%	23%
697	9.8%	622	9.6%	1,011	10.7%	45%	-11%	63%
1,485	13.5%	1,581	14.8%	2,104	15.2%	42%	6%	33%
1,323	9.8%	1,576	8.8%	1,543	8.0%	17%	19%	-2%
284	6.8%	270	5.1%	355	5.8%	25%	-5%	31%
1,079	8.2%	1,413	7.5%	1,770	8.8%	64%	31%	25%
1,089	19.7%	1,072	23.0%	1,224	19.2%	12%	-2%	14%
390	9.2%	736	13.2%	854	12.6%	119%	89%	16%
1,584	9.0%	2,225	10.7%	2,777	11.1%	75%	40%	25%
664	9.7%	656	9.3%	1,688	15.1%	154%	-1%	157%
76	3.8%	88	3.4%	72	2.7%	-5%	16%	-18%

Table 12. Change in the number and representation of associate degrees awarded by race, control, and region: 1977 to 1996 (2 of 2)

Region	White 1977	%	1987	%	1996	%	Change 1977-96	1977-87	1987-96	Hispanic 1977	%
Nation											
Total	**342,281**	**84.2%**	**345,155**	**79.2%**	**403,057**	**75.1%**	**18%**	**1%**	**17%**	**16,635**	**4.1%**
HBCUs	945	28.4%	1,218	39.4%	1,143	39.0%	21%	29%	-6%	160	4.8%
TWIs	341,336	84.7%	343,937	79.5%	401,914	75.3%	18%	1%	17%	16,475	4.1%
Total Public Institutions	**299,245**	**84.2%**	**286,108**	**80.2%**	**342,959**	**75.9%**	**15%**	**-4%**	**20%**	**15,767**	**4.4%**
Public HBCUs	935	36.1%	1,215	43.4%	1,131	42.1%	21%	30%	-7%	160	6.2%
Public TWIs	298,310	84.6%	284,893	80.5%	341,828	76.1%	15%	-4%	20%	15,607	4.4%
Total Private Institutions	**43,036**	**84.2%**	**59,047**	**74.6%**	**60,098**	**70.5%**	**40%**	**37%**	**2%**	**868**	**1.7%**
Private HBCUs	10	1.4%	3	1.0%	12	5.0%	20%	-70%	300%	0	0.0%
Private TWIs	43,026	85.5%	59,044	74.9%	60,086	70.7%	40%	37%	2%	868	1.7%
South											
Total	**122,236**	**84.2%**	**139,515**	**80.3%**	**172,182**	**78.4%**	**41%**	**14%**	**23%**	**5,116**	**3.5%**
HBCUs	932	34.2%	1,209	42.5%	1,135	43.3%	22%	30%	-6%	155	5.7%
TWIs	121,304	85.1%	138,306	80.9%	171,047	78.8%	41%	14%	24%	4,961	3.5%
Total Public Institutions	**106,201**	**84.2%**	**114,938**	**81.6%**	**148,192**	**79.2%**	**40%**	**8%**	**29%**	**4,844**	**3.8%**
Public HBCUs	923	46.3%	1,206	46.9%	1,123	46.6%	22%	31%	-7%	155	7.8%
Public TWIs	105,278	84.8%	113,732	82.3%	147,069	79.6%	40%	8%	29%	4,689	3.8%
Total Private Institutions	**16,035**	**84.0%**	**24,577**	**74.6%**	**23,990**	**73.8%**	**50%**	**53%**	**-2%**	**272**	**1.4%**
Private HBCUs	9	1.2%	3	1.1%	12	5.6%	33%	-67%	300%	0	0.0%
Private TWIs	16,026	87.3%	24,574	75.2%	23,978	74.2%	50%	53%	-2%	272	1.5%
Northeast											
Total	**76,730**	**85.7%**	**66,009**	**76.9%**	**68,600**	**72.6%**	**-11%**	**-14%**	**4%**	**2,668**	**3.0%**
HBCUs	12	2.0%	9	4.0%	8	2.9%	-33%	-25%	-11%	5	0.8%
TWIs	76,718	86.3%	66,000	77.1%	68,592	72.8%	-11%	-14%	4%	2,663	3.0%
Total Public Institutions	**59,338**	**86.3%**	**46,828**	**76.8%**	**51,289**	**73.8%**	**-14%**	**-21%**	**10%**	**2,368**	**3.4%**
Public HBCUs	12	2.0%	9	4.0%	8	2.9%	-33%	-25%	-11%	5	0.8%
Public TWIs	59,326	87.1%	46,819	77.0%	51,281	74.1%	-14%	-21%	10%	2,363	3.5%
Total Private Institutions	**17,392**	**83.6%**	**19,181**	**77.3%**	**17,311**	**69.3%**	**0%**	**10%**	**-10%**	**300**	**1.4%**
Private HBCUs	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Private TWIs	17,392	83.6%	19,181	77.3%	17,311	69.3%	0%	10%	-10%	300	1.4%
Midwest											
Total	**62,459**	**90.4%**	**77,580**	**87.0%**	**83,256**	**85.1%**	**33%**	**24%**	**7%**	**824**	**1.2%**
Total Public Institutions	56,038	90.9%	68,590	88.0%	74,451	86.8%	33%	22%	9%	720	1.2%
Total Private Institutions	6,421	86.6%	8,990	79.8%	8,805	73.1%	37%	40%	-2%	104	1.4%
West											
Total	**80,856**	**78.9%**	**62,051**	**71.3%**	**79,019**	**63.2%**	**-2%**	**-23%**	**27%**	**8,027**	**7.8%**
Total Public Institutions	77,668	78.7%	55,752	72.6%	69,027	63.2%	-11%	-28%	24%	7,835	7.9%
Total Private Institutions	3,188	84.4%	6,299	62.0%	9,992	63.9%	213%	98%	59%	192	5.1%
Southern States											
Alabama	4,076	73.8%	12,582	81.7%	15,442	78.8%	279%	209%	23%	11	0.2%
Arkansas	1,225	86.9%	1,688	74.6%	2,478	88.4%	102%	38%	47%	0	0.0%
Delaware	1,244	88.2%	865	87.4%	1,015	85.9%	-18%	-30%	17%	8	0.6%
Florida	23,259	82.8%	22,172	75.4%	30,332	73.3%	30%	-5%	37%	1,903	6.8%
Georgia	5,354	90.5%	5,252	78.0%	6,890	72.8%	29%	-2%	31%	15	0.3%
Kentucky	3,658	92.9%	4,777	93.4%	5,756	92.4%	57%	31%	20%	7	0.2%
Louisiana	1,388	81.8%	1,807	69.4%	2,488	70.4%	79%	30%	38%	24	1.4%
Maryland	6,756	84.2%	5,791	81.2%	6,535	76.1%	-3%	-14%	13%	35	0.4%
Mississippi	3,202	79.0%	3,148	72.7%	4,429	75.0%	38%	-2%	41%	3	0.1%
Missouri	6,221	87.6%	5,680	87.5%	7,947	84.3%	28%	-9%	40%	106	1.5%
North Carolina	9,414	85.4%	8,785	82.4%	11,189	80.8%	19%	-7%	27%	16	0.1%
Ohio	11,973	88.4%	14,963	83.7%	16,851	87.2%	41%	25%	13%	72	0.5%
Oklahoma	3,529	84.5%	4,501	84.3%	4,971	81.7%	41%	28%	10%	42	1.0%
Pennsylvania	11,836	90.2%	16,936	90.4%	17,458	86.4%	47%	43%	3%	96	0.7%
South Carolina	4,339	78.3%	3,383	72.7%	4,951	77.7%	14%	-22%	46%	25	0.5%
Tennessee	3,825	89.9%	4,754	85.4%	5,765	84.8%	51%	24%	21%	5	0.1%
Texas	13,040	74.0%	14,170	68.1%	16,459	65.7%	26%	9%	16%	2,719	15.4%
Virginia	5,984	87.8%	5,771	82.2%	8,658	77.7%	45%	-4%	50%	28	0.4%
West Virginia	1,913	96.0%	2,490	95.3%	2,568	95.7%	34%	30%	3%	1	0.1%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

				Change			Asian						Change		
1987	%	1996	%	1977-96	1977-87	1987-96	1977	%	1987	%	1996	%	1977-96	1977-87	1987-96
18,395	**4.2%**	**35,824**	**6.7%**	**115%**	**11%**	**95%**	**6,921**	**1.7%**	**11,157**	**2.6%**	**22,165**	**4.1%**	**220%**	**61%**	**99%**
175	5.7%	212	7.2%	33%	9%	21%	10	0.3%	28	0.9%	19	0.6%	90%	180%	-32%
18,220	4.2%	35,612	6.7%	116%	11%	95%	6,911	1.7%	11,129	2.6%	22,146	4.1%	220%	61%	99%
15,198	**4.3%**	**29,017**	**6.4%**	**84%**	**-4%**	**91%**	**6,741**	**1.9%**	**9,723**	**2.7%**	**19,541**	**4.3%**	**190%**	**44%**	**101%**
175	6.3%	212	7.9%	33%	9%	21%	7	0.3%	28	1.0%	19	0.7%	171%	300%	-32%
15,023	4.2%	28,805	6.4%	85%	-4%	92%	6,611	1.9%	9,695	2.7%	19,522	4.3%	195%	47%	101%
3,197	**4.0%**	**6,807**	**8.0%**	**684%**	**268%**	**113%**	**303**	**0.6%**	**1,434**	**1.8%**	**2,624**	**3.1%**	**766%**	**373%**	**83%**
0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-	-	-	3	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-100%	-100%	-
3,197	4.1%	6,807	8.0%	684%	268%	113%	300	0.6%	1,434	1.8%	2,624	3.1%	775%	378%	83%
7,475	**4.3%**	**11,220**	**5.1%**	**119%**	**46%**	**50%**	**581**	**0.4%**	**2,027**	**1.2%**	**4,404**	**2.0%**	**658%**	**249%**	**117%**
169	5.9%	203	7.7%	31%	9%	20%	10	0.4%	17	0.6%	16	0.6%	60%	70%	-6%
7,306	4.3%	11,017	5.1%	122%	47%	51%	571	0.4%	2,010	1.2%	4,388	2.0%	668%	252%	118%
6,803	**4.8%**	**9,746**	**5.2%**	**101%**	**40%**	**43%**	**522**	**0.4%**	**1,684**	**1.2%**	**3,844**	**2.1%**	**636%**	**223%**	**128%**
169	6.6%	203	8.4%	31%	9%	20%	7	0.4%	17	0.7%	16	0.7%	129%	143%	-6%
6,634	4.8%	9,543	5.2%	104%	41%	44%	515	0.4%	1,667	1.2%	3,828	2.1%	643%	224%	130%
672	**2.0%**	**1,474**	**4.5%**	**442%**	**147%**	**119%**	**59**	**0.3%**	**343**	**1.0%**	**560**	**1.7%**	**849%**	**481%**	**63%**
0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-	-	-	3	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-100%	-100%	-
672	2.1%	1,474	4.6%	442%	147%	119%	56	0.3%	343	1.1%	560	1.7%	900%	513%	63%
2,306	**2.7%**	**6,466**	**6.8%**	**142%**	**-14%**	**180%**	**691**	**0.8%**	**948**	**1.1%**	**2,825**	**3.0%**	**309%**	**37%**	**198%**
6	2.7%	9	3.2%	80%	20%	50%	0	0.0%	11	4.9%	3	1.1%	-	-	-73%
2,300	2.7%	6,457	6.9%	142%	-14%	181%	691	0.8%	937	1.1%	2,822	3.0%	308%	36%	201%
1,158	**1.9%**	**4,403**	**6.3%**	**86%**	**-51%**	**280%**	**577**	**0.8%**	**615**	**1.0%**	**2,123**	**3.1%**	**268%**	**7%**	**245%**
6	2.7%	9	3.2%	80%	20%	50%	0	0.0%	11	4.9%	3	1.1%	-	-	-73%
1,152	1.9%	4,394	6.4%	86%	-51%	281%	577	0.8%	604	1.0%	2,120	3.1%	267%	5%	251%
1,148	**4.6%**	**2,063**	**8.3%**	**588%**	**283%**	**80%**	**114**	**0.5%**	**333**	**1.3%**	**702**	**2.8%**	**516%**	**192%**	**111%**
0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
1,148	4.6%	2,063	8.3%	588%	283%	80%	114	0.5%	333	1.3%	702	2.8%	516%	192%	111%
1,518	**1.7%**	**2,715**	**2.8%**	**229%**	**84%**	**79%**	**287**	**0.4%**	**1,070**	**1.2%**	**1,784**	**1.8%**	**522%**	**273%**	**67%**
1,081	1.4%	1,865	2.2%	159%	50%	73%	242	0.4%	861	1.1%	1,579	1.8%	552%	256%	83%
437	3.9%	850	7.1%	717%	320%	95%	45	0.6%	209	1.9%	205	1.7%	356%	364%	-2%
7,096	**8.2%**	**15,423**	**12.3%**	**92%**	**-12%**	**117%**	**5,362**	**5.2%**	**7,112**	**8.2%**	**13,152**	**10.5%**	**145%**	**33%**	**85%**
6,156	8.0%	13,003	11.9%	66%	-21%	111%	5,277	5.3%	6,563	8.5%	11,995	11.0%	127%	24%	83%
940	9.3%	2,420	15.5%	1160%	390%	157%	85	2.3%	549	5.4%	1,157	7.4%	1261%	546%	111%
18	0.1%	65	0.3%	491%	64%	261%	7	0.1%	38	0.2%	620	3.2%	8757%	443%	1532%
12	0.5%	20	0.7%	-	-	67%	2	0.1%	8	0.4%	23	0.8%	1050%	300%	188%
11	1.1%	14	1.2%	75%	38%	27%	6	0.4%	17	1.7%	14	1.2%	133%	183%	-18%
2,799	9.5%	4,683	11.3%	146%	47%	67%	155	0.6%	396	1.3%	1,052	2.5%	579%	155%	166%
89	1.3%	156	1.6%	940%	493%	75%	15	0.3%	49	0.7%	159	1.7%	960%	227%	224%
20	0.4%	25	0.4%	257%	186%	25%	10	0.3%	17	0.3%	39	0.6%	290%	70%	129%
92	3.5%	137	3.9%	471%	283%	49%	15	0.9%	53	2.0%	90	2.5%	500%	253%	70%
85	1.2%	156	1.8%	346%	143%	84%	52	0.6%	149	2.1%	266	3.1%	412%	187%	79%
57	1.3%	26	0.4%	767%	1800%	-54%	4	0.1%	11	0.3%	30	0.5%	650%	175%	173%
56	0.9%	154	1.6%	45%	-47%	175%	26	0.4%	49	0.8%	87	0.9%	235%	88%	78%
54	0.5%	151	1.1%	844%	238%	180%	24	0.2%	93	0.9%	132	1.0%	450%	288%	42%
169	0.9%	229	1.2%	218%	135%	36%	50	0.4%	128	0.7%	198	1.0%	296%	156%	55%
67	1.3%	114	1.9%	171%	60%	70%	45	1.1%	79	1.5%	83	1.4%	84%	76%	5%
125	0.7%	255	1.3%	166%	30%	104%	36	0.3%	204	1.1%	298	1.5%	728%	467%	46%
133	2.9%	51	0.8%	104%	432%	-62%	16	0.3%	26	0.6%	71	1.1%	344%	63%	173%
27	0.5%	60	0.9%	1100%	440%	122%	13	0.3%	31	0.6%	75	1.1%	477%	138%	142%
3,589	17.2%	4,655	18.6%	71%	32%	30%	67	0.4%	444	2.1%	726	2.9%	984%	563%	64%
66	0.9%	260	2.3%	829%	136%	294%	38	0.6%	230	3.3%	423	3.8%	1013%	505%	84%
6	0.2%	9	0.3%	800%	500%	50%	0	0.0%	5	0.2%	18	0.7%	-	-	260%

Table 13. Change in the number of associate degrees awarded by selected colleges: 1977 to 1996

Institution		Control	Region	Total 1977	1987	1996	1977-96	1987-96
Nation				**406,371**	**435,702**	**536,820**	**32%**	**23%**
South				145,251	173,747	219,612	51%	26%
Northeast				89,542	85,800	94,443	5%	10%
Midwest				69,087	89,179	97,823	42%	10%
West				102,491	86,976	124,942	22%	44%
Community College of the Air Force	AL	Public	South	330	9,184	11,624	3422%	27%
Barton County Community College	KS	Public	Midwest	149	331	571	283%	73%
Fayetteville Technical Community Colle	NC	Public	South	216	523	742	244%	42%
Henry Ford Community College	MI	Public	Midwest	205	1,103	1,149	460%	4%
Central Texas College	TX	Public	South	529	893	1,432	171%	60%
Oakland Community College	MI	Public	Midwest	1,174	1,871	1,814	55%	-3%
State Technical Institute At Memphis	TN	Public	South	387	561	657	70%	17%
Broward Community College	FL	Public	South	1,358	1,432	2,014	48%	41%
Tulsa Junior College	OK	Public	South	418	708	1,513	262%	114%
Pierce College	WA	Public	West	787	917	1,571	100%	71%
Guilford Technical Community College	NC	Public	South	248	338	563	127%	67%
Monroe Community College	NY	Public	Northeast	1,721	1,632	2,008	17%	23%
Northern Virginia Community College	VA	Public	South	1,643	1,551	2,358	44%	52%
Tallahassee Community College	FL	Public	South	580	849	1,374	137%	62%
Tidewater Community College	VA	Public	South	598	838	1,149	92%	37%
Milwaukee Area Technical College	WI	Public	Midwest	1,098	1,306	1,356	23%	4%
El Camino College	CA	Public	West	1,607	1,107	1,289	-20%	16%
Johnson & Wales University	RI	Private	Northeast	1,500	1,712	1,660	11%	-3%
Triton College	IL	Public	Midwest	1,097	966	805	-27%	-17%
Catonsville Community College	MD	Public	South	666	700	674	1%	-4%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998)
analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

African American					White				
1977	1987	1996	1977-96	1987-96	1977	1987	1996	1977-96	1987-96
33,142	**33,744**	**49,204**	**48%**	**46%**	**342,281**	**345,155**	**403,057**	**18%**	**17%**
15,183	19,524	26,699	76%	37%	122,236	139,515	172,182	41%	23%
7,216	4,789	9,790	36%	104%	76,730	66,009	68,600	-11%	4%
4,653	5,518	6,667	43%	21%	62,459	77,580	83,256	33%	7%
6,090	3,913	6,048	-1%	55%	80,856	62,051	79,019	-2%	27%
0	1,241	1,844	-	49%	0	7,965	9,251	-	16%
1	23	120	11900%	422%	147	298	413	181%	39%
22	136	238	982%	75%	187	360	433	132%	20%
12	79	118	883%	49%	185	990	861	365%	-13%
58	202	469	709%	132%	431	521	744	73%	43%
23	84	141	513%	68%	1,123	1,714	1,526	36%	-11%
39	187	227	482%	21%	346	361	401	16%	11%
47	81	257	447%	217%	1,237	1,192	1,341	8%	13%
24	28	115	379%	311%	369	645	1,275	246%	98%
51	92	209	310%	127%	688	688	1,074	56%	56%
25	52	101	304%	94%	221	279	446	102%	60%
58	64	215	271%	236%	1,604	1,336	1,596	0%	19%
70	105	239	241%	128%	1,461	1,228	1,668	14%	36%
45	61	150	233%	146%	530	733	1,131	113%	54%
55	105	156	184%	49%	535	671	901	68%	34%
65	154	183	182%	19%	1,023	1,096	1,088	6%	-1%
79	144	220	178%	53%	1,386	679	477	-66%	-30%
48	63	133	177%	111%	1,434	1,576	1,338	-7%	-15%
54	69	148	174%	114%	1,027	825	540	-47%	-35%
38	82	103	171%	26%	623	608	518	-17%	-15%

Chapter X

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded

In 1996, the 89,412 African American bachelor degree recipients in the United States represented 7.7% of the 1,165,141 bachelor's degree recipients nationwide. African Americans received 11.1% of all bachelor's degrees awarded in the South (55,589 of 502,391), compared to 7.5% of all bachelor's degrees awarded in the Northeast (15,718 of 209,056), 4.8% in the Midwest (10,909 of 228,179), and 3.2% in the West (7,196 of 225,515).

Table 14 shows that about 62% of all African American bachelor's degrees in 1996 were awarded by colleges and universities located in the southern states (55,589 of 89,412), compared with 59% in 1977 (34,384 of 58,636) and 62% in 1987 (34,013 of 54,996).

Both the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans and the percent that African Americans represented of bachelor's degree recipients were higher in 1996 than in both 1977 and 1987 nationwide, in all four regions of the United States, in public and private colleges and universities in each region and in both HBCUs and TWIs. Table 14 shows that, over the past two decades, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans increased nationwide by 52% (from 58,636 in 1977 to 89,412 in 1996). Figure 17 shows that, over this same period, growth in the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans was greater in the South (62%) than in the Northeast (36%), the Midwest (39%), and the West (50%). The increase in the number of African American bachelor's degree recipients exceeds the rate of increase in White bachelor's degree recipients nationally, in the South, and in each region outside the South. The increase in the number of White bachelor's degrees was 9% nationwide (from 807,665 in 1977 to 884,083 in 1996) and 18% in the South (from 333,012 to 393,160).

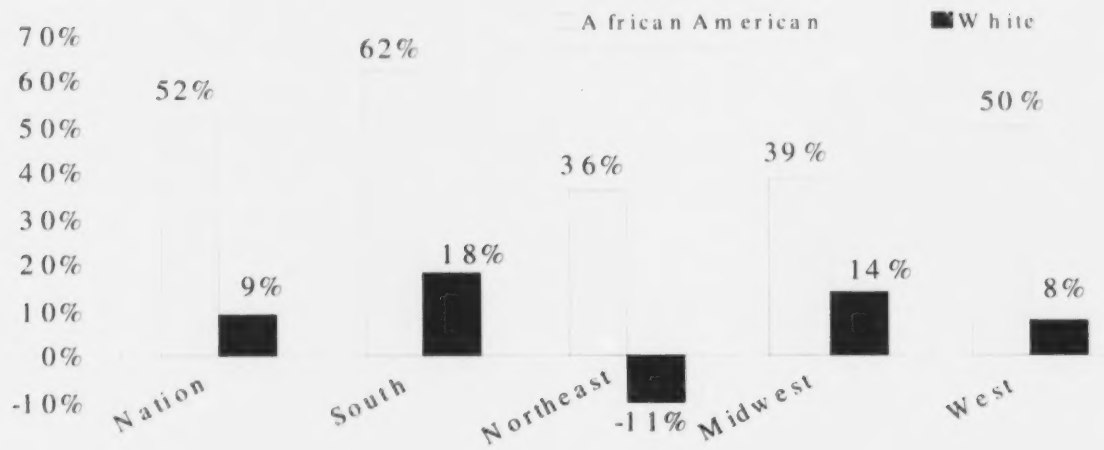
Despite the growth in the number of African American bachelor's degrees, African Americans continue to be underrepresented among bachelor's degree recipients relative to their representation in the traditional college age population. Figure 18 shows that, in 1996, African Americans were underrepresented among bachelor's degrees recipients relative to their representation in the traditional college age population in the nation (7.7% versus 14.3%), the South (11.1% versus 20.2%), the Northeast (7.5% versus 14.0%), the Midwest (4.8% versus 11.6%), and the West (3.2% versus 4.1%).

The number of bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans increased between 1977 and 1996 in each of the southern states. The greatest growth was in Florida (a 131% increase, from 2,173 in 1977 to 5,021 in 1996) and Georgia (a 142% increase, from 2,219 in 1977 to 5,366 in 1996). African Americans now represent 10.8% of all bachelor's degree recipients in Florida, up from 7.7% in 1977 and 7.1% in 1987, and 19.6% of all bachelor's degree recipients in Georgia, up from 13.5% in 1977 and 13.7% in 1987.

The number of bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans by HBCUs increased by 20% over the past two decades both nationwide (from 21,055 in 1977 to 25,286 in 1996) and in the South (from 19,807 in 1977 to 23,734 in 1996). Table 14 shows that African American bachelor's degrees increased by 20% at public HBCUs in the South (from 13,209 in 1977 to 15,837 in 1996) and by 20% at the

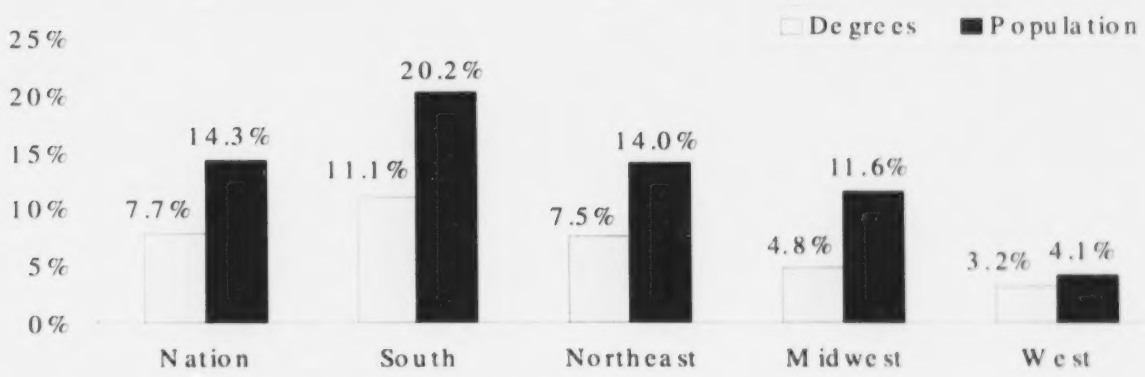
private HBCUs in this region (from 6,598 to 7,897). In the Northeast, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans by public HBCUs decreased by 35% (from 611 in 1977 to 399 in 1996) but increased by 81% at private HBCUs (from 637 in 1977 to 1,153 in 1996).

Figure 17. Growth in African American bachelor's degrees: 1977 to 1996



Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of IPEDS

Figure 18. Representation of African Americans among bachelor's degree recipients and the traditional college age population: 1996



Sources: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of IPEDS and CPS

Table 14. Change in the number and representation of bachelor's degrees awarded by race, control, and region: 1977 to 1996 (1 of 2)

Region	Total 1977	%	1987	%	1996	%	Change 1977-96	1977-87	1987-96
Nation									
Total	**919,526**	**100%**	**991,264**	**100%**	**1,165,141**	**100%**	**27%**	**8%**	**18%**
HBCUs	24,133	100%	20,146	100%	29,562	100%	22%	-17%	47%
TWIs	895,393	100%	971,118	100%	1,135,579	100%	27%	8%	17%
Total Public Institutions	**628,564**	**100%**	**655,968**	**100%**	**774,264**	**100%**	**23%**	**4%**	**18%**
Public HBCUs	16,250	100%	13,285	100%	20,021	100%	23%	-18%	51%
Public TWIs	612,314	100%	642,683	100%	754,243	100%	23%	5%	17%
Total Private Institutions	**290,962**	**100%**	**335,296**	**100%**	**390,877**	**100%**	**34%**	**15%**	**17%**
Private HBCUs	7,883	100%	6,861	100%	9,541	100%	21%	-13%	39%
Private TWIs	283,079	100%	328,435	100%	381,336	100%	35%	16%	16%
South									
Total	**383,318**	**100%**	**413,603**	**100%**	**502,391**	**100%**	**31%**	**8%**	**21%**
HBCUs	22,451	100%	18,410	100%	27,643	100%	23%	-18%	50%
TWIs	360,867	100%	395,193	100%	474,748	100%	32%	10%	20%
Total Public Institutions	**275,598**	**100%**	**294,833**	**100%**	**354,648**	**100%**	**29%**	**7%**	**20%**
Public HBCUs	15,522	100%	12,748	100%	19,435	100%	25%	-18%	52%
Public TWIs	260,076	100%	282,085	100%	335,213	100%	29%	8%	19%
Total Private Institutions	**107,720**	**100%**	**118,770**	**100%**	**147,743**	**100%**	**37%**	**10%**	**24%**
Private HBCUs	6,929	100%	5,662	100%	8,208	100%	18%	-18%	45%
Private TWIs	100,791	100%	113,108	100%	139,535	100%	38%	12%	23%
Northeast									
Total	**191,240**	**100%**	**196,904**	**100%**	**209,056**	**100%**	**9%**	**3%**	**6%**
HBCUs	1,682	100%	1,736	100%	1,919	100%	14%	3%	11%
TWIs	189,558	100%	195,168	100%	207,137	100%	9%	3%	6%
Total Public Institutions	**92,973**	**100%**	**81,922**	**100%**	**93,920**	**100%**	**1%**	**-12%**	**15%**
Public HBCUs	728	100%	537	100%	586	100%	-20%	-26%	9%
Public TWIs	92,245	100%	81,385	100%	93,334	100%	1%	-12%	15%
Total Private Institutions	**98,267**	**100%**	**114,982**	**100%**	**115,136**	**100%**	**17%**	**17%**	**0%**
Private HBCUs	954	100%	1,199	100%	1,333	100%	40%	26%	11%
Private TWIs	97,313	100%	113,783	100%	113,803	100%	17%	17%	0%
Midwest									
Total	**183,409**	**100%**	**202,991**	**100%**	**228,179**	**100%**	**24%**	**11%**	**12%**
Total Public Institutions	131,008	100%	142,203	100%	153,378	100%	17%	9%	8%
Total Private Institutions	52,401	100%	60,788	100%	74,801	100%	43%	16%	23%
West									
Total	**161,559**	**100%**	**177,766**	**100%**	**225,515**	**100%**	**40%**	**10%**	**27%**
Total Public Institutions	128,985	100%	137,010	100%	172,318	100%	34%	6%	26%
Total Private Institutions	32,574	100%	40,756	100%	53,197	100%	63%	25%	31%
Southern States									
Alabama	15,280	100%	15,975	100%	20,133	100%	32%	5%	26%
Arkansas	6,581	100%	7,036	100%	9,099	100%	38%	7%	29%
Delaware	3,016	100%	3,197	100%	4,384	100%	45%	6%	37%
Florida	28,300	100%	31,556	100%	46,277	100%	64%	12%	47%
Georgia	16,377	100%	19,103	100%	27,322	100%	67%	17%	43%
Kentucky	11,337	100%	11,707	100%	14,674	100%	29%	3%	25%
Louisiana	15,370	100%	16,226	100%	17,989	100%	17%	6%	11%
Maryland	17,151	100%	17,803	100%	20,873	100%	22%	4%	17%
Mississippi	9,055	100%	9,173	100%	9,983	100%	10%	1%	9%
Missouri	21,501	100%	23,250	100%	27,304	100%	27%	8%	17%
North Carolina	23,244	100%	24,919	100%	32,795	100%	41%	7%	32%
Ohio	41,151	100%	44,287	100%	48,681	100%	18%	8%	10%
Oklahoma	12,824	100%	13,545	100%	14,412	100%	12%	6%	6%
Pennsylvania	53,779	100%	57,047	100%	61,786	100%	15%	6%	8%
South Carolina	11,168	100%	12,547	100%	15,088	100%	35%	12%	20%
Tennessee	17,806	100%	17,329	100%	20,659	100%	16%	-3%	19%
Texas	51,653	100%	57,438	100%	70,765	100%	37%	11%	23%
Virginia	20,017	100%	23,947	100%	31,585	100%	58%	20%	32%
West Virginia	7,708	100%	7,518	100%	8,582	100%	11%	-2%	14%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

African American 1977	%	1987	%	1996	%	Change 1977-96	1977-87	1987-96
58,636	**6.4%**	**54,996**	**5.5%**	**89,412**	**7.7%**	**52%**	**-6%**	**63%**
21,055	87.2%	16,482	81.8%	25,286	85.5%	20%	-22%	53%
37,581	4.2%	38,514	4.0%	64,126	5.6%	71%	2%	67%
38,390	**6.1%**	**34,503**	**5.3%**	**57,940**	**7.5%**	**51%**	**-10%**	**68%**
13,820	85.0%	10,391	78.2%	16,236	81.1%	17%	-25%	56%
24,570	4.0%	24,112	3.8%	41,704	5.5%	70%	-2%	73%
20,246	**7.0%**	**20,493**	**6.1%**	**31,472**	**8.1%**	**55%**	**1%**	**54%**
7,235	91.8%	6,091	88.8%	9,050	94.9%	25%	-16%	49%
13,011	4.6%	14,402	4.4%	22,422	5.9%	72%	11%	56%
34,384	**5.0%**	**34,013**	**8.2%**	**55,589**	**11.1%**	**62%**	**-1%**	**63%**
19,807	88.2%	15,064	81.8%	23,734	85.9%	20%	-24%	58%
14,577	4.0%	18,949	4.8%	31,855	6.7%	119%	30%	68%
23,580	**8.6%**	**24,044**	**8.2%**	**38,438**	**10.8%**	**63%**	**2%**	**60%**
13,209	85.1%	9,928	77.9%	15,837	81.5%	20%	-25%	60%
10,371	4.0%	14,116	5.0%	22,601	6.7%	118%	36%	60%
10,804	**10.0%**	**9,969**	**8.4%**	**17,151**	**11.6%**	**59%**	**-8%**	**72%**
6,598	95.2%	5,136	90.7%	7,897	96.2%	20%	-22%	54%
4,206	4.2%	4,833	4.3%	9,254	6.6%	120%	15%	91%
11,586	**6.1%**	**9,302**	**4.7%**	**15,718**	**7.5%**	**36%**	**-20%**	**69%**
1,248	74.2%	1,418	81.7%	1,552	80.9%	24%	14%	9%
10,338	5.5%	7,884	4.0%	14,166	6.8%	37%	-24%	80%
6,099	**6.6%**	**3,062**	**3.7%**	**7,698**	**8.2%**	**26%**	**-50%**	**151%**
611	83.9%	463	86.2%	399	68.1%	-35%	-24%	-14%
5,488	5.9%	2,599	3.2%	7,299	7.8%	33%	-53%	181%
5,487	**5.6%**	**6,240**	**5.4%**	**8,020**	**7.0%**	**46%**	**14%**	**29%**
637	66.8%	955	79.6%	1,153	86.5%	81%	50%	21%
4,850	5.0%	5,285	4.6%	6,867	6.0%	42%	9%	30%
7,873	**4.3%**	**7,091**	**3.5%**	**10,909**	**4.8%**	**39%**	**-10%**	**54%**
5,282	4.0%	4,399	3.1%	6,848	4.5%	30%	-17%	56%
2,591	4.9%	2,692	4.4%	4,061	5.4%	57%	4%	51%
4,793	**3.0%**	**4,590**	**2.6%**	**7,196**	**3.2%**	**50%**	**-4%**	**57%**
3,429	2.7%	2,998	2.2%	4,956	2.9%	45%	-13%	65%
1,364	4.2%	1,592	3.9%	2,240	4.2%	64%	17%	41%
2,422	15.9%	2,422	15.2%	3,796	18.9%	57%	0%	57%
788	12.0%	535	7.6%	954	10.5%	21%	-32%	78%
247	8.2%	248	7.8%	408	9.3%	65%	0%	65%
2,173	7.7%	2,251	7.1%	5,021	10.8%	131%	4%	123%
2,219	13.5%	2,621	13.7%	5,366	19.6%	142%	18%	105%
575	5.1%	468	4.0%	719	4.9%	25%	-19%	54%
2,917	19.0%	2,786	17.2%	4,281	23.8%	47%	-4%	54%
1,854	10.8%	1,913	10.7%	3,381	16.2%	82%	3%	77%
2,099	23.2%	2,004	21.8%	2,457	24.6%	17%	-5%	23%
1,077	5.0%	987	4.2%	1,702	6.2%	58%	-8%	72%
3,700	15.9%	3,536	14.2%	5,653	17.2%	53%	-4%	60%
2,232	5.4%	2,157	4.9%	3,072	6.3%	38%	-3%	42%
586	4.6%	608	4.5%	824	5.7%	41%	4%	36%
2,215	4.1%	2,188	3.8%	2,818	4.6%	27%	-1%	29%
1,640	14.7%	1,867	14.9%	2,768	18.3%	69%	14%	48%
1,877	10.5%	1,576	9.1%	2,428	11.8%	29%	-16%	54%
3,100	6.0%	3,085	5.4%	5,193	7.3%	68%	0%	68%
2,417	12.1%	2,543	10.6%	4,444	14.1%	84%	5%	75%
246	3.2%	218	2.9%	304	3.5%	24%	-11%	39%

Table 14. Change in the number and representation of bachelor's degrees awarded by race, control, and region: 1977 to 1996 (2 of 2)

Region	White 1977	%	1987	%	1996	%	Change 1977-96	Change 1977-87	Change 1987-96	Hispanic 1977
Nation										
Total	**807,665**	**87.8%**	**819,435**	**82.7%**	**884,083**	**75.9%**	**9%**	**1%**	**8%**	**18,743**
HBCUs	1,981	8.2%	1,810	9.0%	3,067	10.4%	55%	-9%	69%	52
TWIs	805,684	90.0%	817,625	84.2%	881,016	77.6%	9%	1%	8%	18,691
Total Public Institutions	**554,337**	**88.2%**	**544,194**	**83.0%**	**589,078**	**76.1%**	**6%**	**-2%**	**8%**	**13,213**
Public HBCUs	1,826	11.2%	1,722	13.0%	2,931	14.6%	61%	-6%	70%	44
Public TWIs	552,511	90.2%	542,472	84.4%	586,147	77.7%	6%	-2%	8%	13,169
Total Private Institutions	**253,328**	**87.1%**	**275,241**	**82.1%**	**295,005**	**75.5%**	**16%**	**9%**	**7%**	**5,530**
Private HBCUs	155	2.0%	88	1.3%	136	1.4%	-12%	-43%	55%	8
Private TWIs	253,173	89.4%	275,153	83.8%	294,869	77.3%	16%	9%	7%	5,522
South										
Total	**333,012**	**86.9%**	**350,190**	**84.7%**	**393,160**	**78.3%**	**18%**	**5%**	**12%**	**6,894**
HBCUs	1,948	8.7%	1,757	9.5%	3,027	11.0%	55%	-10%	72%	43
TWIs	331,064	91.7%	348,433	88.2%	390,133	82.2%	18%	5%	12%	6,851
Total Public Institutions	**240,620**	**87.3%**	**249,898**	**84.8%**	**278,745**	**78.6%**	**16%**	**4%**	**12%**	**5,008**
Public HBCUs	1,803	11.6%	1,692	13.3%	2,910	15.0%	61%	-6%	72%	38
Public TWIs	238,817	91.8%	248,206	88.0%	275,835	82.3%	16%	4%	11%	4,970
Total Private Institutions	**92,392**	**85.8%**	**100,292**	**84.4%**	**114,415**	**77.4%**	**24%**	**9%**	**14%**	**1,886**
Private HBCUs	145	2.1%	65	1.1%	117	1.4%	-19%	-55%	80%	5
Private TWIs	92,247	91.5%	100,227	88.6%	114,298	81.9%	24%	9%	14%	1,881
Northeast										
Total	**169,012**	**88.4%**	**154,705**	**78.6%**	**150,699**	**72.1%**	**-11%**	**-8%**	**-3%**	**4,152**
HBCUs	33	2.0%	53	3.1%	40	2.1%	21%	61%	-25%	9
TWIs	168,979	89.1%	154,652	79.2%	150,659	72.7%	-11%	-8%	-3%	4,143
Total Public Institutions	**82,279**	**88.5%**	**62,073**	**75.8%**	**69,372**	**73.9%**	**-16%**	**-25%**	**12%**	**2,417**
Public HBCUs	23	3.2%	30	5.6%	21	3.6%	-9%	30%	-30%	6
Public TWIs	82,256	89.2%	62,043	76.2%	69,351	74.3%	-16%	-25%	12%	2,411
Total Private Institutions	**86,733**	**88.3%**	**92,632**	**80.6%**	**81,327**	**70.6%**	**-6%**	**7%**	**-12%**	**1,735**
Private HBCUs	10	1.0%	23	1.9%	19	1.4%	90%	130%	-17%	3
Private TWIs	86,723	89.1%	92,609	81.4%	81,308	71.4%	-6%	7%	-12%	1,732
Midwest										
Total	**169,570**	**92.5%**	**183,888**	**90.6%**	**193,381**	**84.7%**	**14%**	**8%**	**5%**	**1,370**
Total Public Institutions	121,816	93.0%	129,521	91.1%	131,047	85.4%	8%	6%	1%	834
Total Private Institutions	47,754	91.1%	54,367	89.4%	62,334	83.3%	31%	14%	15%	536
West										
Total	**136,071**	**84.2%**	**130,652**	**73.5%**	**146,843**	**65.1%**	**8%**	**-4%**	**12%**	**6,327**
Total Public Institutions	109,622	85.0%	102,702	75.0%	109,914	63.8%	0%	-6%	7%	4,954
Total Private Institutions	26,449	81.2%	27,950	68.6%	36,929	69.4%	40%	6%	32%	1,373
Southern States										
Alabama	12,711	83.2%	13,042	81.6%	15,323	76.1%	21%	3%	17%	14
Arkansas	5,740	87.2%	6,152	87.4%	7,495	82.4%	31%	7%	22%	8
Delaware	2,703	89.6%	2,852	89.2%	3,738	85.3%	38%	6%	31%	20
Florida	24,091	85.1%	24,600	78.0%	32,166	69.5%	34%	2%	31%	1,382
Georgia	13,948	85.2%	15,632	81.8%	19,940	73.0%	43%	12%	28%	75
Kentucky	10,585	93.4%	11,001	94.0%	13,341	90.9%	26%	4%	21%	15
Louisiana	11,967	77.9%	11,825	72.9%	12,336	68.6%	3%	-1%	4%	126
Maryland	14,600	85.1%	14,477	81.3%	14,850	71.1%	2%	-1%	3%	103
Mississippi	6,829	75.4%	6,982	76.1%	7,246	72.6%	6%	2%	4%	9
Missouri	19,931	92.7%	21,040	90.5%	22,948	84.0%	15%	6%	9%	112
North Carolina	19,104	82.2%	20,445	82.0%	25,442	77.6%	33%	7%	24%	73
Ohio	37,585	91.3%	39,876	90.0%	42,015	86.3%	12%	6%	5%	159
Oklahoma	11,481	89.5%	11,413	84.3%	10,977	76.2%	-4%	-1%	-4%	48
Pennsylvania	50,252	93.4%	52,727	92.4%	54,499	88.2%	8%	5%	3%	390
South Carolina	8,780	78.6%	10,367	82.6%	11,669	77.3%	33%	18%	13%	21
Tennessee	15,592	87.6%	15,087	87.1%	17,273	83.6%	11%	-3%	14%	70
Texas	42,619	82.5%	45,284	78.8%	49,623	70.1%	16%	6%	10%	4,148
Virginia	17,230	86.1%	20,334	84.9%	24,371	77.2%	41%	18%	20%	104
West Virginia	7,264	94.2%	7,054	93.8%	7,908	92.1%	9%	-3%	12%	17

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

					Change			Asian					Change		
%	1987	%	1996	%	1977-96	1977-87	1987-96	1977	%	1987	%	1996	%	1977-96	1977-87	1987-96
2.0%	**26,255**	**2.6%**	**56,899**	**4.9%**	**204%**	**40%**	**117%**	**13,793**	**1.5%**	**31,771**	**3.2%**	**62,805**	**5.4%**	**355%**	**130%**	**98%**
0.2%	116	0.6%	182	0.6%	250%	123%	57%	66	0.3%	135	0.7%	211	0.7%	220%	105%	56%
2.1%	26,139	2.7%	56,717	5.0%	203%	40%	117%	13,727	1.5%	31,636	3.3%	62,594	5.5%	356%	130%	98%
2.1%	**17,231**	**2.6%**	**40,037**	**5.2%**	**203%**	**30%**	**132%**	**10,437**	**1.7%**	**20,689**	**3.2%**	**43,510**	**5.6%**	**317%**	**98%**	**110%**
0.3%	73	0.5%	137	0.7%	211%	66%	88%	56	0.3%	116	0.9%	160	0.8%	186%	107%	38%
2.2%	17,158	2.7%	39,900	5.3%	203%	30%	133%	10,381	1.7%	20,573	3.2%	43,350	5.7%	318%	98%	111%
1.9%	**9,024**	**2.7%**	**16,862**	**4.3%**	**205%**	**63%**	**87%**	**3,356**	**1.2%**	**11,082**	**3.3%**	**19,295**	**4.9%**	**475%**	**230%**	**74%**
0.1%	43	0.6%	45	0.5%	463%	438%	5%	10	0.1%	19	0.3%	51	0.5%	410%	90%	168%
2.0%	8,981	2.7%	16,817	4.4%	205%	63%	87%	3,346	1.2%	11,063	3.4%	19,244	5.0%	475%	231%	74%
1.8%	**10,282**	**2.5%**	**20,887**	**4.2%**	**203%**	**49%**	**103%**	**1,610**	**0.4%**	**6,371**	**1.5%**	**14,592**	**2.9%**	**806%**	**296%**	**129%**
0.2%	103	0.6%	155	0.6%	260%	140%	50%	55	0.2%	90	0.5%	160	0.6%	191%	64%	78%
1.9%	10,179	2.6%	20,732	4.4%	203%	49%	104%	1,555	0.4%	6,281	1.6%	14,432	3.0%	828%	304%	130%
1.8%	**7,420**	**2.5%**	**15,614**	**4.4%**	**212%**	**48%**	**110%**	**1,174**	**0.4%**	**4,590**	**1.6%**	**10,211**	**2.9%**	**770%**	**291%**	**122%**
0.2%	65	0.5%	118	0.6%	211%	71%	82%	48	0.3%	80	0.6%	146	0.8%	204%	67%	83%
1.9%	7,355	2.6%	15,496	4.6%	212%	48%	111%	1,126	0.4%	4,510	1.6%	10,065	3.0%	794%	301%	123%
1.8%	**2,862**	**2.4%**	**5,273**	**3.6%**	**180%**	**52%**	**84%**	**436**	**0.4%**	**1,781**	**1.5%**	**4,381**	**3.0%**	**905%**	**308%**	**146%**
0.1%	38	0.7%	37	0.5%	640%	660%	-3%	7	0.1%	10	0.2%	14	0.2%	100%	43%	40%
1.9%	2,824	2.5%	5,236	3.8%	178%	50%	85%	429	0.4%	1,771	1.6%	4,367	3.1%	918%	313%	147%
2.2%	**4,761**	**2.4%**	**10,759**	**5.1%**	**159%**	**15%**	**126%**	**2,112**	**1.1%**	**4,593**	**2.3%**	**13,028**	**6.2%**	**517%**	**117%**	**184%**
0.5%	13	0.7%	27	1.4%	200%	44%	108%	11	0.7%	45	2.6%	51	2.7%	364%	309%	13%
2.2%	4,748	2.4%	10,732	5.2%	159%	15%	126%	2,101	1.1%	4,548	2.3%	12,977	6.3%	518%	116%	185%
2.6%	**1,498**	**1.8%**	**5,283**	**5.6%**	**119%**	**-38%**	**253%**	**1,076**	**1.2%**	**1,435**	**1.8%**	**5,280**	**5.6%**	**391%**	**33%**	**268%**
0.8%	8	1.5%	19	3.2%	217%	33%	138%	8	1.1%	36	6.7%	14	2.4%	75%	350%	-61%
2.6%	1,490	1.8%	5,264	5.6%	118%	-38%	253%	1,068	1.2%	1,399	1.7%	5,266	5.6%	393%	31%	276%
1.8%	**3,263**	**2.8%**	**5,476**	**4.8%**	**216%**	**88%**	**68%**	**1,036**	**1.1%**	**3,158**	**2.7%**	**7,748**	**6.7%**	**648%**	**205%**	**145%**
0.3%	5	0.4%	8	0.6%	167%	67%	60%	3	0.3%	9	0.8%	37	2.8%	1133%	200%	311%
1.8%	3,258	2.9%	5,468	4.8%	216%	88%	68%	1,033	1.1%	3,149	2.8%	7,711	6.8%	646%	205%	145%
0.7%	**2,288**	**1.1%**	**4,959**	**2.2%**	**262%**	**67%**	**117%**	**1,200**	**0.7%**	**3,447**	**1.7%**	**7,153**	**3.1%**	**496%**	**187%**	**108%**
0.6%	1,437	1.0%	3,026	2.0%	263%	72%	111%	808	0.6%	2,287	1.6%	4,559	3.0%	464%	183%	99%
1.0%	851	1.4%	1,933	2.6%	261%	59%	127%	392	0.7%	1,160	1.9%	2,594	3.5%	562%	196%	124%
3.9%	**8,924**	**5.0%**	**20,294**	**9.0%**	**221%**	**41%**	**127%**	**8,871**	**5.5%**	**17,360**	**9.8%**	**28,032**	**12.4%**	**216%**	**96%**	**61%**
3.8%	6,876	5.0%	16,114	9.4%	225%	39%	134%	7,379	5.7%	12,377	9.0%	23,460	13.6%	218%	68%	90%
4.2%	2,048	5.0%	4,180	7.9%	204%	49%	104%	1,492	4.6%	4,983	12.2%	4,572	8.6%	206%	234%	-8%
0.1%	61	0.4%	136	0.7%	871%	336%	123%	26	0.2%	101	0.6%	215	1.1%	727%	288%	113%
0.1%	28	0.4%	64	0.7%	700%	250%	129%	15	0.2%	61	0.9%	97	1.1%	547%	307%	59%
0.7%	24	0.8%	38	0.9%	90%	20%	58%	5	0.2%	46	1.4%	93	2.1%	1760%	820%	102%
4.9%	2,643	8.4%	5,376	11.6%	289%	91%	103%	113	0.4%	454	1.4%	1,422	3.1%	1158%	302%	213%
0.5%	183	1.0%	416	1.5%	455%	144%	127%	52	0.3%	215	1.1%	751	2.7%	1344%	313%	249%
0.1%	44	0.4%	68	0.5%	353%	193%	55%	23	0.2%	66	0.6%	141	1.0%	513%	187%	114%
0.8%	307	1.9%	367	2.0%	191%	144%	20%	46	0.3%	209	1.3%	313	1.7%	580%	354%	50%
0.6%	289	1.6%	457	2.2%	344%	181%	58%	134	0.8%	676	3.8%	1,296	6.2%	867%	404%	92%
0.1%	15	0.2%	53	0.5%	489%	67%	253%	30	0.3%	49	0.5%	62	0.6%	107%	63%	27%
0.5%	243	1.0%	502	1.8%	348%	117%	107%	100	0.5%	282	1.2%	664	2.4%	564%	182%	135%
0.3%	147	0.6%	360	1.1%	393%	101%	145%	42	0.2%	248	1.0%	668	2.0%	1490%	490%	169%
0.4%	287	0.6%	551	1.1%	247%	81%	92%	178	0.4%	584	1.3%	1,048	2.2%	489%	228%	79%
0.4%	114	0.8%	261	1.8%	444%	138%	129%	52	0.4%	226	1.7%	315	2.2%	506%	335%	39%
0.7%	451	0.8%	855	1.4%	119%	16%	90%	282	0.5%	887	1.6%	2,221	3.6%	688%	215%	150%
0.2%	60	0.5%	127	0.8%	505%	186%	112%	14	0.1%	66	0.5%	224	1.5%	1500%	371%	239%
0.4%	79	0.5%	163	0.8%	133%	13%	106%	46	0.3%	166	1.0%	282	1.4%	513%	261%	70%
8.0%	5,087	8.9%	10,506	14.8%	153%	23%	107%	321	0.6%	1,477	2.6%	3,077	4.3%	859%	360%	108%
0.5%	193	0.8%	538	1.7%	417%	86%	179%	75	0.4%	507	2.1%	1,599	5.1%	2032%	576%	215%
0.2%	27	0.4%	49	0.6%	188%	59%	81%	56	0.7%	51	0.7%	104	1.2%	86%	-9%	104%

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Table 15. Change in the number of bachelor's degrees awarded by selected colleges and universities: 1977 to 1996

Institution	State	Control	Region	Total 1977	1987	1996	Change 1977-96	1987-96
Nation				**919,526**	**991,264**	**1,165,141**	**27%**	**18%**
South				383,318	413,603	502,391	31%	21%
Northeast				191,240	196,904	209,056	9%	6%
Midwest				183,409	202,991	228,179	24%	12%
West				161,559	177,766	225,515	40%	27%
Clemson University	SC	Private	South	1,680	2,099	2501	49%	19%
Georgia Southern University	GA	Public	South	910	996	1876	106%	88%
Emory University	GA	Private	South	848	1,109	1437	69%	30%
Georgia Institute of Technology	GA	Public	South	1,232	1,709	2122	72%	24%
George Mason University	VA	Public	South	993	1,835	2655	167%	45%
James Madison University	VA	Public	South	1,428	1,932	2302	61%	19%
Auburn University at Montgomery	AL	Public	South	292	620	763	161%	23%
Old Dominion University	VA	Public	South	1,464	1,774	1928	32%	9%
Columbia College	MO	Private	South	557	528	1195	115%	126%
North Carolina State Univ at Raleigh	NC	Public	South	2,282	3,115	3592	57%	15%
Saint Johns University	NY	Private	Northeast	1,628	2,713	2334	43%	-14%
Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State Univ	VA	Public	South	3,211	3,581	4031	26%	13%
University of Central Florida	FL	Public	South	1,684	2,697	4894	191%	81%
University of NC at Charlotte	NC	Public	South	1,140	1,609	2260	98%	40%
Valdosta State University	GA	Public	South	635	907	1206	90%	33%
Auburn University	AL	Public	South	2,989	3,298	3586	20%	9%
Troy State University	AL	Public	South	707	732	1021	44%	39%
Nova Southeastern University	FL	Private	South	176	398	1016	477%	155%
Louisiana St Univ & A & M	LA	Public	South	2,954	3,173	3005	2%	-5%
University of Virginia	VA	Public	South	2,261	2,809	3055	35%	9%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998)
analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

Eight of the top 10, 17 of the top 20, and 71 of the top 100 producers of African American bachelor's degrees are located in the South. In terms of colleges and universities with the greatest growth in the number of African American bachelor's degree recipients between 1977 and 1996, seven of the top 10, 14 of the top 20, 38 of the top 50, and 75 of the top 100 are located in the South.

Table 15 shows that among the southern colleges and universities with the greatest growth in the number of African American bachelor's degree recipients between 1977 and 1996 were Clemson University (1033% increase, from 15 in 1977 to 170 in 1996), Georgia Southern University (931% increase, from 26 to 268), Georgia Institute of Technology (676% increase, from 21 to 163), James Madison University (610% increase, from 20 to 142), and the University of Virginia (299% increase, from 72 to 287). These are just a few of the 190 colleges and universities nationwide that awarded at least 100 bachelor's degrees in 1996 that can be cited for their progress.

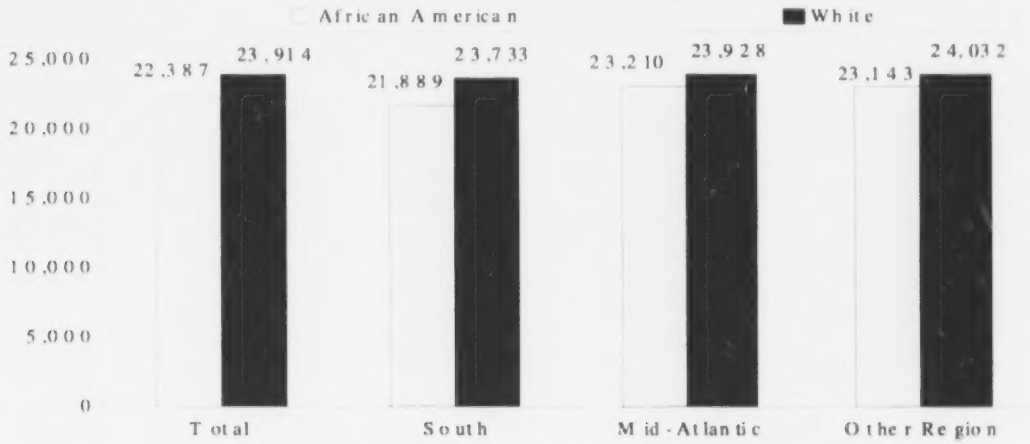
African American			Change		White			Change	
1977	1987	1996	1977-96	1987-96	1977	1987	1996	1977-96	1987-96
58,636	**54,996**	**89,412**	**52%**	**63%**	**807,665**	**819,435**	**884,083**	**9%**	**8%**
34,384	34,013	55,589	62%	63%	333,012	350,190	393,160	18%	12%
11,586	9,302	15,718	36%	69%	169,012	154,705	150,699	-11%	-3%
7,873	7,091	10,909	39%	54%	169,570	183,888	193,381	14%	5%
4,793	4,590	7,196	50%	57%	136,071	130,652	146,843	8%	12%
15	90	170	1033%	89%	1,654	1,962	2240	35%	14%
26	84	268	931%	219%	876	893	1545	76%	73%
16	43	130	713%	202%	818	982	1071	31%	9%
21	77	163	676%	112%	1,196	1,491	1649	38%	11%
21	48	156	643%	225%	924	1,611	1937	110%	20%
20	98	142	610%	45%	1,373	1,810	2029	48%	12%
18	90	127	606%	41%	274	516	600	119%	16%
37	112	219	492%	96%	1,405	1,545	1500	7%	-3%
30	65	169	463%	160%	521	435	916	76%	111%
47	167	263	460%	57%	2,159	2,828	3136	45%	11%
51	117	257	404%	120%	1,538	2,216	1490	-3%	-33%
33	109	162	391%	49%	3,111	3,303	3520	13%	7%
51	75	239	369%	219%	1,612	2,443	3926	144%	61%
52	73	241	363%	230%	1,079	1,397	1865	73%	34%
37	100	164	343%	64%	595	791	998	68%	26%
43	53	189	340%	257%	2,925	3,209	3291	13%	3%
32	101	140	338%	39%	670	619	841	26%	36%
30	58	131	337%	126%	141	301	572	306%	90%
47	120	205	336%	71%	2,667	2,746	2492	-7%	-9%
72	227	287	299%	26%	2,178	2,470	2356	8%	-5%

Chapter XI

Income Attainment

Average incomes the first year after receiving the bachelor's degree are about 8% lower for African Americans than Whites who earned their bachelor's degrees from southern colleges and universities. Figure 19 shows that, among 1993 bachelor's degree recipients in the South who were employed full-time and not enrolled in school, first year earnings were $21,889 for African Americans and $23,733 for Whites. In the Mid-Atlantic region, first year incomes were more similar: $23,210 for African Americans and $23,928 for Whites.

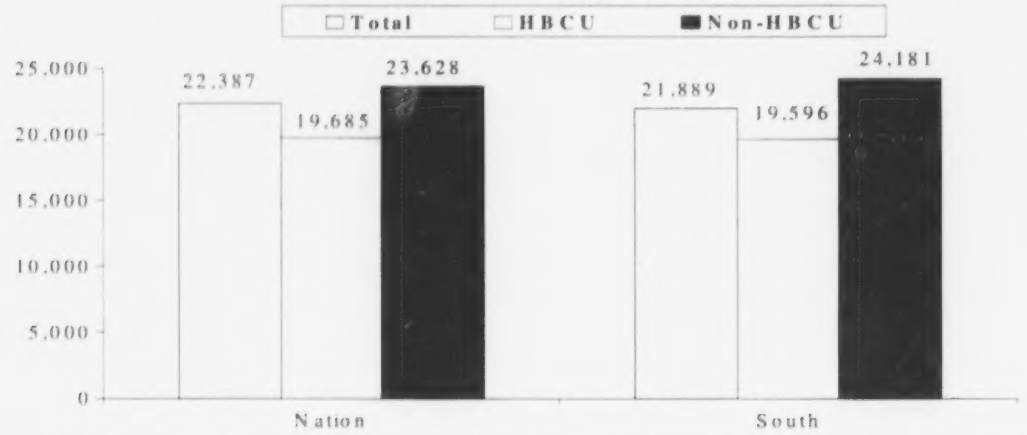
Figure 19. Annual income of 1993 bachelor's degree recipients who were employed full-time in April 1994



Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Baccalaureate & Beyond (B&B:93/94)

First year incomes also appear to be lower for African Americans who attended an HBCU than for African Americans who attended a TWI. Figure 20 shows that the average income was $19,685 for African Americans who attended an HBCU, but $23,628 for African Americans who did not. The gap in the average annual incomes of African Americans who did and did not attend an HBCU persists even after controlling for parents' educational attainment. Among African Americans employed full-time and whose parents did not graduate from college, average incomes were $18,446 for those who attended an HBCU and $22,912 for those who did not. One limitation of these analyses is that only individuals who were working full-time are included. Individuals who were enrolled in graduate or professional school are not included. Since annual incomes increase with the level of education attained, this analysis overestimates the difference in earnings if African American undergraduates who attend HBCUs are more likely than other African Americans to enroll in graduate or professional school.

Figure 20. Annual income of African Americans who attended a historically Black college or university (HBCU)



Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Baccalaureate & Beyond (B&B:93/94)

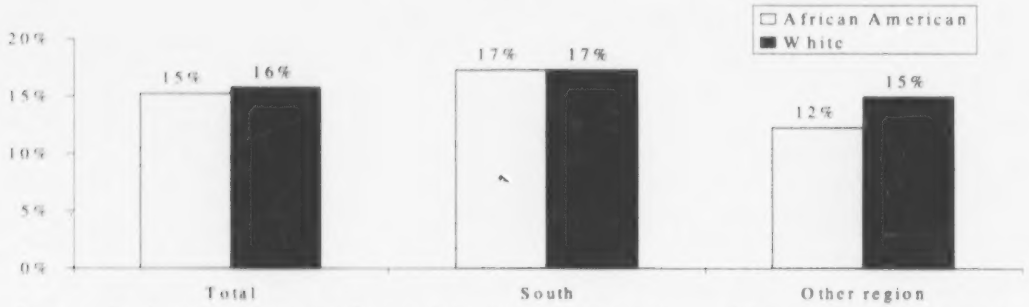
Chapter XII

Graduate and Professional School Enrollment

About 15% of African American and White bachelor's degree recipients enroll in graduate or professional school in the year after completing their bachelor's degree. Figure 21 shows that the percent of African American bachelor's degree recipients who continue their education is similar to the percent of White bachelor's degree recipients in the South (17% versus 17%) and in the other regions of the United States (12% versus 15%).

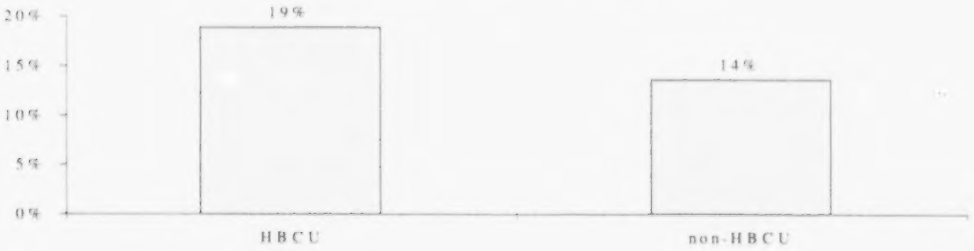
African Americans who receive their bachelor's degree from an HBCU appear to be more likely than other African American bachelor's degree recipients to enroll in graduate or professional schools. Figure 22 shows that 19% of African Americans who attended HBCUs were enrolled in post-baccalaureate programs the year after receiving their bachelor's degree, compared with 14% of African Americans who attended non-HBCUs.

Figure 21. Percent of 1992-93 bachelor's degree recipients who attended graduate school in 1993-94



Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Baccalaureate & Beyond (B&B:93/94)

Figure 22. Percent of 1992-93 African American bachelor's degree recipients who attended graduate school in 1993-94



Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Baccalaureate & Beyond (B&B:93/94)

Chapter XIII

Master's Degrees Awarded

In 1996, African Americans received 24,552 or 6.0% of the 407,123 Master's degrees that were awarded nationwide. About 6.6% of all Master's degree recipients were African American in 1977 and 4.5% were African American in 1987. This represents a 17% increase in the number of Master's degrees awarded to African Americans in 1977 (21,037) and an 87% increase in the number awarded to African Americans in 1987 (13,144).

The rate of growth in the number of African American Master's degrees has been slower than the rate of growth in the traditional graduate school age population (age 25 to 34). Table 16 shows that the number of African Americans in the traditional graduate school age population increased by 70% between 1976 and 1995 and by 7% between 1986 and 1995.

Over the past decade, both the number and representation of African American Master's degrees increased at both public and private, and historically Black and traditionally White, colleges and universities in the South. Figure 23 shows that the total number of Master's degrees received by African Americans in the South increased by 83% over the past decade, from 7,053 in 1987 to 12,936 in 1996. The 83% increase in the South compares to a 57% increase in the West (from 1,490 in 1987 to 2,341 in 1996), a 95% increase in the Midwest (from 2,061 to 4,009), and a 107% increase in the Northeast (from 2,540 to 5,266). By comparison, the African American graduate student age population increased over the past decade by 7% in the South, 9% in the West, 6% in the Midwest, and 9% in the Northeast.

The representation of African Americans among Master's degree recipients in the South increased over the past decade from 6.3% in 1987 to 8.0% in 1996. Table 17 shows that, in the South, the share of African American Master's degrees increased from 6.6% in 1987 to 8.2% in 1996 at public colleges and universities and from 5.7% in 1987 to 7.7% in 1996 at private colleges and universities.

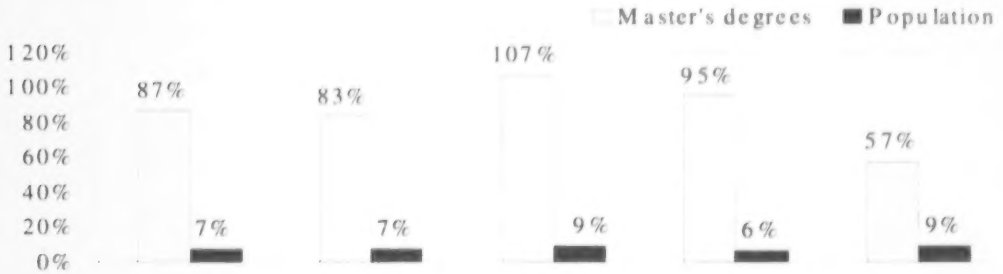
The number of Master's degrees awarded to African Americans by HBCUs increased over the past decade by 57% nationwide (from 2,414 in 1987 to 3,783 in 1996) and by 59% in the South (from 2,106 to 3,358). In the South, the share of Master's degrees awarded to African Americans increased from 58.2% in 1987 to 62.4% in 1996 at public HBCUs and from 66.4% in 1987 to 78.4% in 1996 at private HBCUs.

Although both the number and share of African American Master's degrees increased over the past decade, more progress is needed. Figure 24 shows that African Americans continue to be underrepresented among Master's degree recipients relative to their representation in the traditional graduate school age population (age 25 to 34) in the nation (6.0% versus 13.0%), in the South (8.0% versus 18.3%), the Northeast (5.5% versus 12.6%), the Midwest (5.4% versus 10.2%), and the West (3.1% versus 5.1%).

In 1996, 143 colleges and universities nationwide awarded at least 50 Master's degrees to African Americans. Three of the top ten and 8 of the top 20 producers of African American Master's degrees are in the South. Webster University, a private college in Missouri, led the way by awarding 514 Master's degrees to African Americans in 1996. Among the southern colleges and universities with the highest number of Master's degrees to African Americans in 1996 were Nova Scotia University in Florida (264), Clark Atlanta University (252), and Bowie State University (239).

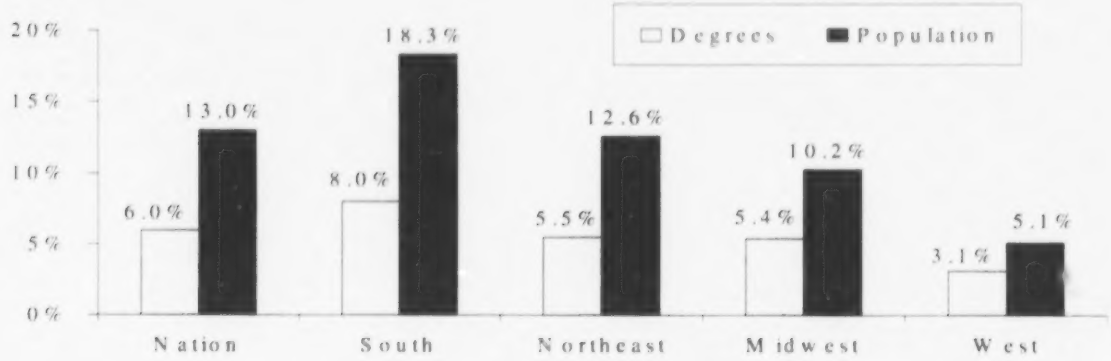
Table 18 shows that the colleges and universities with the greatest growth included the following colleges and universities in the South: Florida Institute of Technology (3000% increase, from 2 in 1977 to 62 in 1996), Emory University (1900% increase, from 4 to 80), Georgia Institute of Technology (1267%, from 6 to 82), George Mason University (1117%, from 6 to 73), and the University of Texas at Austin (560% increase, from 10 to 66).

Figure 23. Growth in African American Master's degrees and the African American graduate school age population: 1987 to 1996



Sources: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of IPEDS and CPS

Figure 24. Representation of African Americans among Master's degree recipients and the traditional graduate school age population: 1996



Sources: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of IPEDS and CPS

Table 16. Representation of African Americans in the traditional graduate student age population (age 25 to 34): 1976, 1986, and 1995

Region	1976 Number	%	1986 Number	%	1995 Number	%	Change 1976-95	Change 1976-86	Change 1986-95
Total	3,174,876	10.2%	5,013,735	11.9%	5,384,971	13.0%	70%	58%	7%
South	1,762,214	13.7%	3,164,757	17.1%	3,385,072	18.3%	92%	80%	7%
Northeast	560,446	10.2%	726,077	10.9%	793,797	12.6%	42%	30%	9%
Midwest	526,564	8.0%	676,527	8.7%	720,222	10.2%	37%	28%	6%
West	325,652	5.2%	446,374	4.9%	485,880	5.1%	49%	37%	9%

Note: Missouri is included in the Midwest for 1976 but in the South for 1986 and 1995.
Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998)
analyses of Current Population Survey

Table 17. Change in the number and representation of Master's degrees awarded by race, control, and region: 1977 to 1996 (1 of 2)

Region	Total 1977	%	1987	%	1996	%	Change 1977-96	1977-87	1987-96
Nation									
Total	**317,164**	**100%**	**289,349**	**100%**	**407,123**	**100%**	**28%**	**-9%**	**41%**
HBCUs	6,415	100%	3,979	100%	5,815	100%	-9%	-38%	46%
TWIs	310,749	100%	285,370	100%	401,308	100%	29%	-8%	41%
Total Public Institutions	**208,577**	**100%**	**167,507**	**100%**	**227,165**	**100%**	**9%**	**-20%**	**36%**
Public HBCUs	5,236	100%	3,148	100%	4,744	100%	-9%	-40%	51%
Public TWIs	203,341	100%	164,359	100%	222,421	100%	9%	-19%	35%
Total Private Institutions	**108,587**	**100%**	**121,842**	**100%**	**179,958**	**100%**	**66%**	**12%**	**48%**
Private HBCUs	1,179	100%	831	100%	1,071	100%	-9%	-30%	29%
Private TWIs	107,408	100%	121,011	100%	178,887	100%	67%	13%	48%
South									
Total	**121,695**	**100%**	**111,237**	**100%**	**161,105**	**100%**	**32%**	**-9%**	**45%**
HBCUs	5,714	100%	3,544	100%	5,227	100%	-9%	-38%	47%
TWIs	115,981	100%	107,693	100%	155,878	100%	34%	-7%	45%
Total Public Institutions	**93,752**	**100%**	**76,649**	**100%**	**108,180**	**100%**	**15%**	**-18%**	**41%**
Public HBCUs	4,999	100%	3,011	100%	4,612	100%	-8%	-40%	53%
Public TWIs	88,753	100%	73,638	100%	103,568	100%	17%	-17%	41%
Total Private Institutions	**27,943**	**100%**	**34,588**	**100%**	**52,925**	**100%**	**89%**	**24%**	**53%**
Private HBCUs	715	100%	533	100%	615	100%	-14%	-25%	15%
Private TWIs	27,228	100%	34,055	100%	52,310	100%	92%	25%	54%
Northeast									
Total	**76,882**	**100%**	**69,728**	**100%**	**95,610**	**100%**	**24%**	**-9%**	**37%**
HBCUs	701	100%	435	100%	583	100%	-16%	-38%	35%
TWIs	76,181	100%	69,293	100%	95,022	100%	25%	-9%	37%
Total Public Institutions	**26,817**	**100%**	**18,995**	**100%**	**27,070**	**100%**	**1%**	**-29%**	**43%**
Public HBCUs	237	100%	137	100%	132	100%	-44%	-42%	-4%
Public TWIs	26,580	100%	18,858	100%	26,938	100%	1%	-29%	43%
Total Private Institutions	**50,065**	**100%**	**50,733**	**100%**	**68,540**	**100%**	**37%**	**1%**	**35%**
Private HBCUs	464	100%	298	100%	456	100%	-2%	-36%	53%
Private TWIs	49,601	100%	50,435	100%	68,084	100%	37%	2%	35%
Midwest									
Total	**62,648**	**100%**	**53,251**	**100%**	**73,799**	**100%**	**18%**	**-15%**	**39%**
Total Public Institutions	51,424	100%	39,370	100%	48,316	100%	-6%	-23%	23%
Total Private Institutions	11,224	100%	13,881	100%	25,483	100%	127%	24%	84%
West									
Total	**55,939**	**100%**	**55,133**	**100%**	**76,609**	**100%**	**37%**	**-1%**	**39%**
Total Public Institutions	36,584	100%	32,493	100%	43,599	100%	19%	-11%	34%
Total Private Institutions	19,355	100%	22,640	100%	33,010	100%	71%	17%	46%
Southern States									
Alabama	5,757	100%	3,946	100%	6,473	100%	12%	-31%	64%
Arkansas	1,829	100%	1,903	100%	1,973	100%	8%	4%	4%
Delaware	362	100%	586	100%	1,250	100%	245%	62%	113%
Florida	8,535	100%	9,044	100%	15,328	100%	80%	6%	69%
Georgia	8,262	100%	5,677	100%	9,210	100%	11%	-31%	62%
Kentucky	4,900	100%	3,256	100%	4,491	100%	-8%	-34%	38%
Louisiana	4,442	100%	3,972	100%	5,229	100%	18%	-11%	32%
Maryland	5,447	100%	5,347	100%	9,853	100%	81%	-2%	84%
Mississippi	3,665	100%	2,037	100%	2,758	100%	-25%	-44%	35%
Missouri	8,289	100%	7,675	100%	10,868	100%	31%	-7%	42%
North Carolina	5,596	100%	5,678	100%	7,773	100%	39%	1%	37%
Ohio	13,274	100%	13,153	100%	16,210	100%	22%	-1%	23%
Oklahoma	4,030	100%	3,935	100%	3,856	100%	-4%	-2%	-2%
Pennsylvania	13,983	100%	13,391	100%	19,565	100%	40%	-4%	46%
South Carolina	3,810	100%	3,269	100%	4,456	100%	17%	-14%	36%
Tennessee	5,271	100%	3,980	100%	6,225	100%	18%	-24%	56%
Texas	16,738	100%	17,164	100%	22,598	100%	35%	3%	32%
Virginia	5,346	100%	5,473	100%	10,806	100%	102%	2%	97%
West Virginia	2,159	100%	1,751	100%	2,183	100%	1%	-19%	25%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

African American 1977	%	1987	%	1996	%	Change 1977-96	1977-87	1987-96
21,037	**6.6%**	**13,144**	**4.5%**	**24,552**	**6.0%**	**17%**	**-38%**	**87%**
4,756	74.1%	2,414	60.7%	3,783	65.1%	-20%	-49%	57%
16,281	5.2%	10,730	3.8%	20,769	5.2%	28%	-34%	94%
14,417	**6.9%**	**7,536**	**4.5%**	**14,286**	**6.3%**	**-1%**	**-48%**	**90%**
3,880	74.1%	1,874	59.5%	2,938	61.9%	-24%	-52%	57%
10,537	5.2%	5,662	3.4%	11,348	5.1%	8%	-46%	100%
6,620	**6.1%**	**5,608**	**4.6%**	**10,266**	**5.7%**	**55%**	**-15%**	**83%**
876	74.3%	540	65.0%	845	78.9%	-4%	-38%	56%
5,744	5.3%	5,068	4.2%	9,421	5.3%	64%	-12%	86%
11,376	**9.3%**	**7,053**	**6.3%**	**12,936**	**8.0%**	**14%**	**-38%**	**83%**
4,283	75.0%	2,106	59.4%	3,358	64.2%	-22%	-51%	59%
7,093	6.1%	4,947	4.6%	9,578	6.1%	35%	-30%	94%
9,109	**9.7%**	**5,095**	**6.6%**	**8,879**	**8.2%**	**-3%**	**-44%**	**74%**
3,689	73.8%	1,752	58.2%	2,876	62.4%	-22%	-53%	64%
5,420	6.1%	3,343	4.5%	6,003	5.8%	11%	-38%	80%
2,267	**8.1%**	**1,958**	**5.7%**	**4,057**	**7.7%**	**79%**	**-14%**	**107%**
594	83.1%	354	66.4%	482	78.4%	-19%	-40%	36%
1,673	6.1%	1,604	4.7%	3,575	6.8%	114%	-4%	123%
3,906	**5.1%**	**2,540**	**3.6%**	**5,266**	**5.5%**	**35%**	**-35%**	**107%**
473	67.5%	308	70.8%	425	72.3%	-10%	-35%	38%
3,433	4.5%	2,232	3.2%	4,841	5.1%	41%	-35%	117%
1,485	**5.5%**	**524**	**2.8%**	**1,761**	**6.5%**	**19%**	**-65%**	**236%**
191	80.6%	122	89.1%	62	47.0%	-68%	-36%	-49%
1,294	4.9%	402	2.1%	1,699	6.3%	31%	-69%	323%
2,421	**4.8%**	**2,016**	**4.0%**	**3,505**	**5.1%**	**45%**	**-17%**	**74%**
282	60.8%	186	62.4%	363	79.6%	29%	-34%	95%
2,139	4.3%	1,830	3.6%	3,142	4.6%	47%	-14%	72%
3,640	**5.8%**	**2,061**	**3.9%**	**4,009**	**5.4%**	**10%**	**-43%**	**95%**
2,818	5.5%	1,388	3.5%	2,504	5.2%	-11%	-51%	80%
822	7.3%	673	4.8%	1,505	5.9%	83%	-18%	124%
2,115	**3.8%**	**1,490**	**2.7%**	**2,341**	**3.1%**	**11%**	**-30%**	**57%**
1,005	2.7%	529	1.6%	1,142	2.6%	14%	-47%	116%
1,110	5.7%	961	4.2%	1,199	3.6%	8%	-13%	25%
925	16.1%	514	13.0%	870	13.4%	-6%	-44%	69%
192	10.5%	122	6.4%	117	5.9%	-39%	-36%	-4%
6	1.7%	40	6.8%	145	11.6%	2317%	567%	263%
772	9.0%	515	5.7%	1,213	7.9%	57%	-33%	136%
1,234	14.9%	527	9.3%	1,227	13.3%	-1%	-57%	133%
148	3.0%	86	2.6%	150	3.3%	1%	-42%	74%
904	20.4%	467	11.8%	809	15.5%	-11%	-48%	73%
593	10.9%	385	7.2%	1,185	12.0%	100%	-35%	208%
990	27.0%	357	17.5%	450	16.3%	-55%	-64%	26%
376	4.5%	433	5.6%	885	8.1%	135%	15%	104%
664	11.9%	517	9.1%	754	9.7%	14%	-22%	46%
1,102	8.3%	517	3.9%	832	5.1%	-25%	-53%	61%
138	3.4%	133	3.4%	175	4.5%	27%	-4%	32%
530	3.8%	537	4.0%	998	5.1%	88%	1%	86%
576	15.1%	354	10.8%	384	8.6%	-33%	-39%	8%
497	9.4%	327	8.2%	553	8.9%	11%	-34%	69%
1,181	7.1%	737	4.3%	1,249	5.5%	6%	-38%	69%
506	9.5%	446	8.1%	883	8.2%	75%	-12%	98%
42	1.9%	39	2.2%	57	2.6%	36%	-7%	46%

Table 17. Change in the number and representation of Master's degrees awarded by race, control, and region: 1977 to 1996 (2 of 2)

Region	White 1977	%	1987	%	1996	%	Change 1977-96	1977-87	1987-96	Hispanic 1977	%
Nation											
Total	**266,061**	**83.9%**	**216,794**	**74.9%**	**282,694**	**69.4%**	**6%**	**-19%**	**30%**	**6,071**	**1.9%**
HBCUs	1,207	18.8%	843	21.2%	1,408	24.2%	17%	-30%	67%	9	0.1%
TWIs	264,854	85.2%	215,951	75.7%	281,286	70.1%	6%	-18%	30%	6,062	2.0%
Total Public Institutions	**176,664**	**84.7%**	**127,089**	**75.9%**	**161,578**	**71.1%**	**-9%**	**-28%**	**27%**	**3,873**	**1.9%**
Public HBCUs	1,136	21.7%	778	24.7%	1,322	27.9%	16%	-32%	70%	8	0.2%
Public TWIs	175,528	86.3%	126,311	76.9%	160,256	72.1%	-9%	-28%	27%	3,865	1.9%
Total Private Institutions	**89,397**	**82.3%**	**89,705**	**73.6%**	**121,116**	**67.3%**	**35%**	**0%**	**35%**	**2,198**	**2.0%**
Private HBCUs	71	6.0%	65	7.8%	86	8.0%	21%	-8%	32%	1	0.1%
Private TWIs	89,326	83.2%	89,640	74.1%	121,030	67.7%	35%	0%	35%	2,197	2.0%
South											
Total	**101,666**	**83.5%**	**88,433**	**79.5%**	**119,579**	**74.2%**	**18%**	**-13%**	**35%**	**2,043**	**1.7%**
HBCUs	1,167	20.4%	827	23.3%	1,385	26.5%	19%	-29%	67%	7	0.1%
TWIs	100,499	86.7%	87,606	81.3%	118,194	75.8%	18%	-13%	35%	2,036	1.8%
Total Public Institutions	**78,528**	**83.8%**	**61,009**	**79.6%**	**80,240**	**74.2%**	**2%**	**-22%**	**32%**	**1,530**	**1.6%**
Public HBCUs	1,120	22.4%	768	25.5%	1,318	28.6%	18%	-31%	72%	7	0.1%
Public TWIs	77,408	87.2%	60,241	81.8%	78,922	76.2%	2%	-22%	31%	1,523	1.7%
Total Private Institutions	**23,138**	**82.8%**	**27,424**	**79.3%**	**39,339**	**74.3%**	**70%**	**19%**	**43%**	**513**	**1.8%**
Private HBCUs	47	6.6%	59	11.1%	67	10.9%	43%	26%	14%	0	0.0%
Private TWIs	23,091	84.8%	27,365	80.4%	39,272	75.1%	70%	19%	44%	513	1.9%
Northeast											
Total	**65,403**	**85.1%**	**47,586**	**68.2%**	**60,049**	**62.8%**	**-8%**	**-27%**	**26%**	**1,684**	**2.2%**
HBCUs	40	5.7%	16	3.7%	23	3.9%	-43%	-60%	44%	2	0.3%
TWIs	65,363	85.8%	47,570	68.7%	60,026	63.2%	-8%	-27%	26%	1,682	2.2%
Total Public Institutions	**23,656**	**88.2%**	**12,106**	**63.7%**	**18,401**	**68.0%**	**-22%**	**-49%**	**52%**	**596**	**2.2%**
Public HBCUs	16	6.8%	10	7.3%	4	3.0%	-75%	-38%	-60%	1	0.4%
Public TWIs	23,640	88.9%	12,096	64.1%	18,397	68.3%	-22%	-49%	52%	595	2.2%
Total Private Institutions	**41,747**	**83.4%**	**35,480**	**69.9%**	**41,648**	**60.8%**	**0%**	**-15%**	**17%**	**1,088**	**2.2%**
Private HBCUs	24	5.2%	6	2.0%	19	4.2%	-21%	-75%	217%	1	0.2%
Private TWIs	41,723	84.1%	35,474	70.3%	41,629	61.1%	0%	-15%	17%	1,087	2.2%
Midwest											
Total	**53,998**	**86.2%**	**43,114**	**81.0%**	**54,702**	**74.1%**	**1%**	**-20%**	**27%**	**517**	**0.8%**
Total Public Institutions	44,600	86.7%	31,727	80.6%	35,086	72.6%	-21%	-29%	11%	402	0.8%
Total Private Institutions	9,398	83.7%	11,387	82.0%	19,616	77.0%	109%	21%	72%	115	1.0%
West											
Total	**44,994**	**80.4%**	**37,661**	**68.3%**	**48,364**	**63.1%**	**7%**	**-16%**	**28%**	**1,827**	**3.3%**
Total Public Institutions	29,880	81.7%	22,247	68.5%	27,851	63.9%	-7%	-26%	25%	1,345	3.7%
Total Private Institutions	15,114	78.1%	15,414	68.1%	20,513	62.1%	36%	2%	33%	482	2.5%
Southern States											
Alabama	4,721	82.0%	3,107	78.7%	4,921	76.0%	4%	-34%	58%	9	0.2%
Arkansas	1,580	86.4%	1,667	87.6%	1,625	82.4%	3%	6%	-3%	7	0.4%
Delaware	335	92.5%	488	83.3%	838	67.0%	150%	46%	72%	3	0.8%
Florida	7,062	82.7%	7,008	77.5%	10,676	69.7%	51%	-1%	52%	318	3.7%
Georgia	6,902	83.5%	4,461	78.6%	6,740	73.2%	-2%	-35%	51%	20	0.2%
Kentucky	4,403	89.9%	2,932	90.0%	3,971	88.4%	-10%	-33%	35%	7	0.1%
Louisiana	3,325	74.9%	2,821	71.0%	3,242	62.0%	-2%	-15%	15%	55	1.2%
Maryland	4,508	82.8%	4,167	77.9%	7,073	71.8%	57%	-8%	70%	33	0.6%
Mississippi	2,511	68.5%	1,434	70.4%	1,992	72.2%	-21%	-43%	39%	2	0.1%
Missouri	7,472	90.1%	6,217	81.0%	8,220	75.6%	10%	-17%	32%	25	0.3%
North Carolina	4,712	84.2%	4,670	82.2%	6,140	79.0%	30%	-1%	31%	25	0.4%
Ohio	11,144	84.0%	10,834	82.4%	11,779	72.7%	6%	-3%	9%	94	0.7%
Oklahoma	3,343	83.0%	2,961	75.2%	2,578	66.9%	-23%	-11%	-13%	8	0.2%
Pennsylvania	12,541	89.7%	11,239	83.9%	15,524	79.3%	24%	-10%	38%	126	0.9%
South Carolina	3,073	80.7%	2,674	81.8%	3,500	78.5%	14%	-13%	31%	5	0.1%
Tennessee	4,472	84.8%	3,308	83.1%	5,004	80.4%	12%	-26%	51%	20	0.4%
Texas	12,876	76.9%	12,385	72.2%	15,191	67.2%	18%	-4%	23%	1,257	7.5%
Virginia	4,676	87.5%	4,491	82.1%	8,679	80.3%	86%	-4%	93%	27	0.5%
West Virginia	2,010	93.1%	1,569	89.6%	1,886	86.4%	-6%	-22%	20%	2	0.1%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

1987	%	1996	%	Change 1977-96	Change 1977-87	Change 1987-96	Asian 1977	%	1987	%	1996	%	Change 1977-96	Change 1977-87	Change 1987-96
6,661	**2.3%**	**13,690**	**3.4%**	**125%**	**10%**	**106%**	**5,122**	**1.6%**	**8,108**	**2.8%**	**17,246**	**4.2%**	**237%**	**58%**	**113%**
25	0.6%	61	1.0%	578%	178%	144%	43	0.7%	152	3.8%	120	2.1%	179%	253%	-21%
6,636	2.3%	13,629	3.4%	125%	9%	105%	5,079	1.6%	7,956	2.8%	17,126	4.3%	237%	57%	115%
3,266	**1.9%**	**7,750**	**3.4%**	**100%**	**-16%**	**137%**	**3,022**	**1.4%**	**3,767**	**2.2%**	**8,911**	**3.9%**	**195%**	**25%**	**137%**
22	0.7%	52	1.1%	550%	175%	136%	22	0.4%	102	3.2%	97	2.0%	341%	364%	-5%
3,244	2.0%	7,698	3.5%	99%	-16%	137%	3,000	1.5%	3,665	2.2%	8,814	4.0%	194%	22%	140%
3,395	**2.8%**	**5,940**	**3.3%**	**170%**	**54%**	**75%**	**2,100**	**1.9%**	**4,341**	**3.6%**	**8,335**	**4.6%**	**297%**	**107%**	**92%**
3	0.4%	9	0.8%	800%	200%	200%	21	1.8%	50	6.0%	23	2.1%	10%	138%	-54%
3,392	2.8%	5,931	3.3%	170%	54%	75%	2,079	1.9%	4,291	3.5%	8,312	4.6%	300%	106%	94%
2,133	**1.9%**	**4,980**	**3.1%**	**144%**	**4%**	**133%**	**794**	**0.7%**	**2,043**	**1.8%**	**4,517**	**2.8%**	**469%**	**157%**	**121%**
23	0.6%	54	1.0%	671%	229%	135%	36	0.6%	138	3.9%	114	2.2%	217%	283%	-17%
2,110	2.0%	4,926	3.2%	142%	4%	133%	758	0.7%	1,905	1.8%	4,403	2.8%	481%	151%	131%
1,429	**1.9%**	**3,235**	**3.0%**	**111%**	**-7%**	**126%**	**479**	**0.5%**	**1,338**	**1.7%**	**2,924**	**2.7%**	**510%**	**179%**	**119%**
21	0.7%	49	1.1%	600%	200%	133%	19	0.4%	99	3.3%	97	2.1%	411%	421%	-2%
1,408	1.9%	3,186	3.1%	109%	-8%	126%	460	0.5%	1,239	1.7%	2,827	2.7%	515%	169%	128%
704	**2.0%**	**1,745**	**3.3%**	**240%**	**37%**	**148%**	**315**	**1.1%**	**705**	**2.0%**	**1,593**	**3.0%**	**406%**	**124%**	**126%**
2	0.4%	5	0.8%	-	-	150%	17	2.4%	39	7.3%	17	2.8%	0%	129%	-56%
702	2.1%	1,740	3.3%	239%	37%	148%	298	1.1%	666	2.0%	1,576	3.0%	429%	123%	137%
1,296	**1.9%**	**3,084**	**3.2%**	**83%**	**-23%**	**138%**	**1,300**	**1.7%**	**2,010**	**2.9%**	**4,066**	**4.3%**	**213%**	**55%**	**102%**
2	0.5%	7	1.2%	250%	0%	250%	7	1.0%	14	3.2%	6	1.0%	-14%	100%	-57%
1,294	1.9%	3,077	3.2%	83%	-23%	138%	1,293	1.7%	1,996	2.9%	4,060	4.3%	214%	54%	103%
261	**1.4%**	**1,219**	**4.5%**	**105%**	**-56%**	**367%**	**346**	**1.3%**	**437**	**2.3%**	**1,027**	**3.8%**	**197%**	**26%**	**135%**
1	0.7%	3	2.3%	200%	0%	200%	3	1.3%	3	2.2%	0	0.0%	-100%	0%	-100%
260	1.4%	1,216	4.5%	104%	-56%	368%	343	1.3%	434	2.3%	1,027	3.8%	199%	27%	137%
1,035	**2.0%**	**1,865**	**2.7%**	**71%**	**-5%**	**80%**	**954**	**1.9%**	**1,573**	**3.1%**	**3,039**	**4.4%**	**219%**	**65%**	**93%**
1	0.3%	4	0.9%	300%	0%	300%	4	0.9%	11	3.7%	6	1.3%	50%	175%	-45%
1,034	2.1%	1,861	2.7%	71%	-5%	80%	950	1.9%	1,562	3.1%	3,033	4.5%	219%	64%	94%
617	**1.2%**	**1,308**	**1.8%**	**153%**	**19%**	**112%**	**597**	**1.0%**	**1,190**	**2.2%**	**2,411**	**3.3%**	**304%**	**99%**	**103%**
413	1.0%	861	1.8%	114%	3%	108%	410	0.8%	687	1.7%	1,459	3.0%	256%	68%	112%
204	1.5%	447	1.8%	289%	77%	119%	187	1.7%	503	3.6%	952	3.7%	409%	169%	89%
2,615	**4.7%**	**4,318**	**5.6%**	**136%**	**43%**	**65%**	**2,431**	**4.3%**	**2,865**	**5.2%**	**6,252**	**8.2%**	**157%**	**18%**	**118%**
1,163	3.6%	2,435	5.6%	81%	-14%	109%	1,787	4.9%	1,305	4.0%	3,501	8.0%	96%	-27%	168%
1,452	6.4%	1,883	5.7%	291%	201%	30%	644	3.3%	1,560	6.9%	2,751	8.3%	327%	142%	76%
18	0.5%	55	0.8%	511%	100%	206%	29	0.5%	79	2.0%	100	1.5%	245%	172%	27%
8	0.4%	6	0.3%	-14%	14%	-25%	19	1.0%	25	1.3%	33	1.7%	74%	32%	32%
6	1.0%	18	1.4%	500%	100%	200%	2	0.6%	6	1.0%	21	1.7%	950%	200%	250%
466	5.2%	1,454	9.5%	357%	47%	212%	46	0.5%	112	1.2%	359	2.3%	680%	143%	221%
59	1.0%	147	1.6%	635%	195%	149%	24	0.3%	100	1.8%	303	3.3%	1163%	317%	203%
23	0.7%	24	0.5%	243%	229%	4%	6	0.1%	24	0.7%	48	1.1%	700%	300%	100%
93	2.3%	105	2.0%	91%	69%	13%	17	0.4%	74	1.9%	171	3.3%	906%	335%	131%
80	1.5%	191	1.9%	479%	142%	139%	59	1.1%	134	2.5%	426	4.3%	622%	127%	218%
9	0.4%	10	0.4%	400%	350%	11%	16	0.4%	82	4.0%	41	1.5%	156%	413%	-50%
82	1.1%	258	2.4%	932%	228%	215%	54	0.7%	193	2.5%	281	2.6%	420%	257%	46%
41	0.7%	97	1.2%	288%	64%	137%	16	0.3%	88	1.5%	166	2.1%	938%	450%	89%
102	0.8%	175	1.1%	86%	9%	72%	104	0.8%	277	2.1%	337	2.1%	224%	166%	22%
34	0.9%	58	1.5%	625%	325%	71%	24	0.6%	38	1.0%	69	1.8%	188%	58%	82%
109	0.8%	225	1.2%	79%	-13%	106%	161	1.2%	273	2.0%	692	3.5%	330%	70%	153%
5	0.2%	25	0.6%	400%	0%	400%	4	0.1%	15	0.5%	36	0.8%	800%	275%	140%
12	0.3%	38	0.6%	90%	-40%	217%	35	0.7%	66	1.7%	92	1.5%	163%	89%	39%
936	5.5%	1,933	8.6%	54%	-26%	107%	126	0.8%	349	2.0%	929	4.1%	637%	177%	166%
44	0.8%	145	1.3%	437%	63%	230%	30	0.6%	101	1.8%	389	3.6%	1197%	237%	285%
6	0.3%	16	0.7%	700%	200%	167%	22	1.0%	7	0.4%	24	1.1%	9%	-68%	243%

Table 18. Change in the number of Master's degrees awarded by selected colleges and universities: 1977 to 1996

Institution	State	Control	Region	Total 1977	1987	1996	Change 1977-96	1987-96
Nation				**317,164**	**289,349**	**407,123**	**28%**	**41%**
South				121,695	111,237	161,105	32%	45%
Northeast				76,882	69,728	95,610	24%	37%
Midwest				62,648	53,251	73,799	18%	39%
West				55,939	55,133	76,609	37%	39%
Florida Institute of Technology	FL	Private	South	287	878	818	185%	-7%
Emory University	GA	Private	South	359	453	818	128%	81%
Georgia Institute of Technology	GA	Public	South	501	735	1033	106%	41%
George Mason University	VA	Public	South	304	516	1766	481%	242%
Concordia University	IL	Private	Midwest	102	109	303	197%	178%
Mercer University	GA	Private	South	73	37	365	400%	886%
University of Texas at Austin	TX	Public	South	1,485	1,751	2676	80%	53%
Webster University	MO	Private	South	2,110	2,036	3163	50%	55%
Central Michigan University	MI	Public	Midwest	2,502	1,681	1978	-21%	18%
University of Baltimore	MD	Public	South	130	301	452	248%	50%
University of Oklahoma	OK	Public	South	1,076	874	1019	-5%	17%
Georgia Southern University	GA	Public	South	403	182	490	22%	169%
Troy State University	AL	Public	South	165	160	363	120%	127%
Xavier University of Louisiana	LA	Private	South	20	83	89	345%	7%
Old Dominion University	VA	Public	South	519	425	1256	142%	196%
University of Minnesota Twin Cities	MN	Public	Midwest	1,775	1,951	2528	42%	30%
American University	DC	Private	Northeast	880	935	1381	57%	48%
Norfolk State University	VA	Public	South	64	119	208	225%	75%
University of South Florida	FL	Public	South	1,047	908	1782	70%	96%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

African American			Change		White			Change	
1977	1987	1996	1977-96	1987-96	1977	1987	1996	1977-96	1987-96
21,037	**13,144**	**24,552**	**17%**	**87%**	**266,061**	**216,794**	**282,694**	**6%**	**30%**
11,376	7,053	12,936	14%	83%	101,666	88,433	119,579	18%	35%
3,906	2,540	5,266	35%	107%	65,403	47,586	60,049	-8%	26%
3,640	2,061	4,009	10%	95%	53,998	43,114	54,702	1%	27%
2,115	1,490	2,341	11%	57%	44,994	37,661	48,364	7%	28%
2	13	62	3000%	377%	241	606	598	148%	-1%
4	14	80	1900%	471%	336	388	602	79%	55%
6	29	82	1267%	183%	487	506	587	21%	16%
6	14	73	1117%	421%	292	454	1423	387%	213%
6	34	62	933%	82%	91	75	218	140%	191%
7	2	52	643%	2500%	66	35	227	244%	549%
10	34	66	560%	94%	1,238	1,289	1788	44%	39%
94	225	514	447%	128%	2,015	1,545	2341	16%	52%
59	142	317	437%	123%	2,403	1,438	1429	-41%	-1%
13	25	68	423%	172%	110	240	306	178%	28%
16	32	66	313%	106%	975	692	781	-20%	13%
13	20	51	292%	155%	386	157	414	7%	164%
27	36	98	263%	172%	135	123	257	90%	109%
15	56	51	240%	-9%	5	26	34	580%	31%
29	29	98	238%	238%	485	354	1062	119%	200%
24	14	62	158%	343%	1,555	1,700	1878	21%	10%
34	53	84	147%	58%	752	609	827	10%	36%
49	60	117	139%	95%	12	45	84	600%	87%
30	21	71	137%	238%	975	820	1468	51%	79%

Chapter XIV

Doctoral Degrees Awarded

In 1996, African Americans received 1,569 doctoral degrees, 3.5% of the 44,672 doctoral degrees awarded nationwide. Over the past decade, both the number and representation of African American doctoral degree recipients have increased nationwide and in the South.

Table 19 shows that the total number of doctoral degrees received by African Americans increased by 54% between 1987 and 1996 (from 1,016 in 1987 to 1,569 in 1996). By comparison, the number of African Americans in the traditional graduate student age population increased nationwide by only 7.4% over the past decade. This growth increased the representation of African Americans among doctoral degree recipients from 3.0% in 1987 to 3.5% in 1996.

More than one-half (54%) of all African American doctorates were awarded in the South in 1996 (840 of 1,569). The number of doctoral degrees awarded to African Americans in the South increased by 65% over the past decade (from 509 in 1987 to 840 in 1996), increasing the representation of African Americans among doctoral degree recipients in the South from 4.0% in 1987 to 4.7% in 1996.

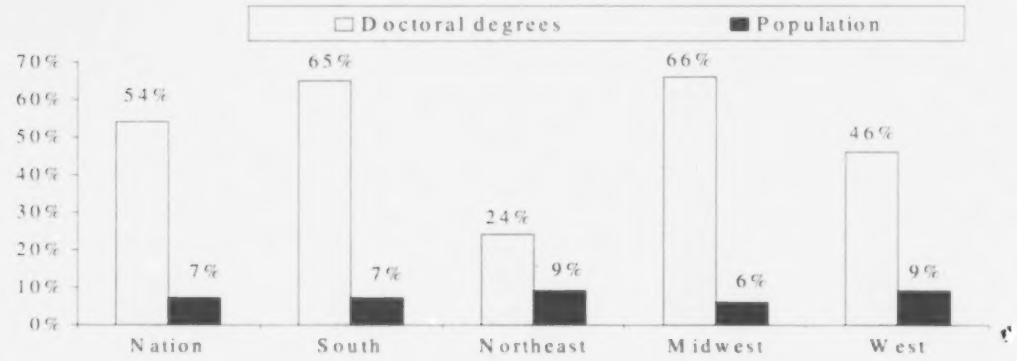
Figure 25 shows that, over the past decade, the growth in the number of African American doctoral degree recipients was greater in the Midwest (66%, from 180 to 298) and the South (65%, from 509 to 840) than in the Northeast (24%, from 211 to 262), and the West (46%, from 116 to 169). By comparison, the traditional graduate school age population increased over the past decade by 7% in the South, 9% in the Northeast, 6% in the Midwest, and 9% in the West. Table 19 shows that the proportion of doctoral degrees awarded to African Americans in 1996 was higher in the South (4.7%) than in the Northeast (2.9%), Midwest (3.3%), and West (1.9%).

Although both the number and share of African American doctorates have increased over the past two decades, challenges remain. Figure 26 shows that African Americans continue to be underrepresented among doctoral degree recipients relative to their representation in the traditional graduate school age population (age 25 to 34) in the nation (3.5% versus 13.0%), the South (4.7% versus 18.3%), the Northeast (2.9% versus 12.6%), the Midwest (3.3% versus 10.2%), and the West (1.9% versus 5.1%).

About two-thirds (66%) of the doctoral degrees that were awarded to African Americans in the South were from public colleges and universities (558 of 840 in 1996). In the southern states the number of African American doctoral degrees awarded increased over the past decade by 69% at the public colleges and universities (from 330 in 1987 to 558 in 1996) and by 58% at the private colleges and universities (from 179 in 1987 to 282 in 1996).

In 1996, 48 colleges and universities awarded at least 10 doctoral degrees to African Americans. Of the colleges and universities that awarded the highest number of doctoral degrees to African Americans in 1996, 6 of the top 10 and 10 of the top 20 were in the South.

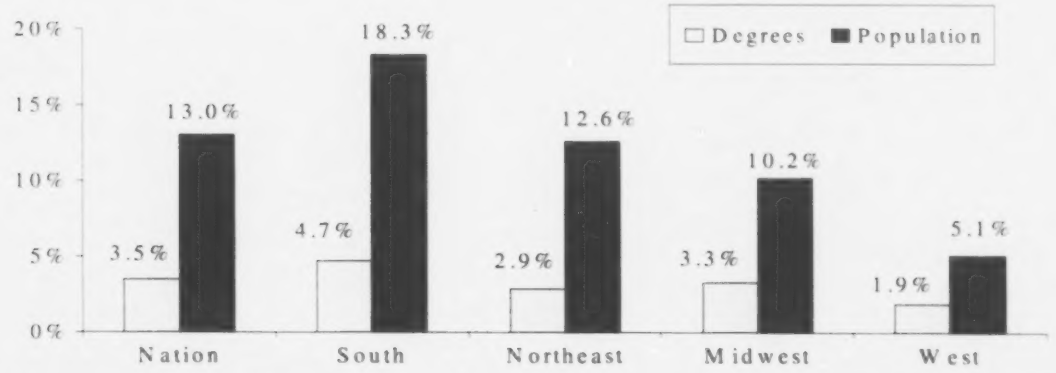
Figure 25. Growth in African American doctoral degrees and the African American graduate school age population: 1987 to 1996



Sources: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of IPEDS and CPS

Table 20 shows that among the colleges and universities with the greatest growth during the past decade in the number of African American doctoral degrees were the following: University of Virginia (433% increase, from 3 in 1987 to 16 in 1996), Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (173% increase, from 11 in 1987 to 30 in 1996), North Carolina State University (120% increase, from 5 in 1987 to 11 in 1996), and University of Texas at Austin (67% increase, from 9 in 1987 to 15 in 1996).

Figure 26. Representation of African Americans among doctoral degree recipients and the traditional graduate school age population: 1996



Sources: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of IPEDS and CPS

Table 19. Change in the number and representation of doctoral degrees awarded by race, control, and region: 1977 to 1996 (1 of 2)

Region	Total 1977	%	1987	%	1996	%	Change 1977-96	1977-87	1987-96
Nation									
Total	**33,232**	**100%**	**34,041**	**100%**	**44,672**	**100%**	**34%**	**2%**	**31%**
HBCUs	66	100%	194	100%	236	100%	258%	194%	22%
TWIs	33,166	100%	33,847	100%	44,436	100%	34%	2%	31%
Total Public Institutions	**21,077**	**100%**	**21,721**	**100%**	**29,516**	**100%**	**40%**	**3%**	**36%**
Public HBCUs	1	100%	56	100%	105	100%	10400%	5500%	88%
Public TWIs	21,076	100%	21,665	100%	29,411	100%	40%	3%	36%
Total Private Institutions	**12,155**	**100%**	**12,320**	**100%**	**15,156**	**100%**	**25%**	**1%**	**23%**
Private HBCUs	65	100%	138	100%	131	100%	102%	112%	-5%
Private TWIs	12,090	100%	12,182	100%	15,025	100%	24%	1%	23%
South									
Total	**11,806**	**100%**	**12,652**	**100%**	**17,700**	**100%**	**50%**	**7%**	**40%**
HBCUs	16	100%	115	100%	152	100%	850%	619%	32%
TWIs	11,790	100%	12,537	100%	17,548	100%	49%	6%	40%
Total Public Institutions	**8,452**	**100%**	**9,335**	**100%**	**13,206**	**100%**	**56%**	**10%**	**41%**
Public HBCUs	1	100%	56	100%	105	100%	10400%	5500%	88%
Public TWIs	8,451	100%	9,279	100%	13,101	100%	55%	10%	41%
Total Private Institutions	**3,354**	**100%**	**3,317**	**100%**	**4,494**	**100%**	**34%**	**-1%**	**35%**
Private HBCUs	15	100%	59	100%	47	100%	213%	293%	-20%
Private TWIs	3,339	100%	3,258	100%	4,447	100%	33%	-2%	36%
Northeast									
Total	**7,628**	**100%**	**7,301**	**100%**	**8,924**	**100%**	**17%**	**-4%**	**22%**
HBCUs	50	100%	79	100%	84	100%	68%	58%	6%
TWIs	7,578	100%	7,222	100%	8,840	100%	17%	-5%	22%
Total Public Institutions	**1,981**	**100%**	**1,887**	**100%**	**2,896**	**100%**	**46%**	**-5%**	**53%**
Public HBCUs	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
Public TWIs	1,981	100%	1,887	100%	2,896	100%	46%	-5%	53%
Total Private Institutions	**5,647**	**100%**	**5,414**	**100%**	**6,028**	**100%**	**7%**	**-4%**	**11%**
Private HBCUs	50	100%	79	100%	84	100%	68%	58%	6%
Private TWIs	5,597	100%	5,335	100%	5,944	100%	6%	-5%	11%
Midwest									
Total	**7,153**	**100%**	**6,996**	**100%**	**8,935**	**100%**	**25%**	**-2%**	**28%**
Total Public Institutions	5,932	100%	5,739	100%	6,986	100%	18%	-3%	22%
Total Private Institutions	1,221	100%	1,257	100%	1,949	100%	60%	3%	55%
West									
Total	**6,645**	**100%**	**7,092**	**100%**	**9,113**	**100%**	**37%**	**7%**	**28%**
Total Public Institutions	4,712	100%	4,760	100%	6,428	100%	36%	1%	35%
Total Private Institutions	1,933	100%	2,332	100%	2,685	100%	39%	21%	15%
Southern States									
Alabama	257	100%	279	100%	533	100%	107%	9%	91%
Arkansas	106	100%	114	100%	148	100%	40%	8%	30%
Delaware	49	100%	96	100%	182	100%	271%	96%	90%
Florida	1,418	100%	1,109	100%	1,758	100%	24%	-22%	59%
Georgia	574	100%	660	100%	975	100%	70%	15%	48%
Kentucky	251	100%	281	100%	401	100%	60%	12%	43%
Louisiana	303	100%	301	100%	519	100%	71%	-1%	72%
Maryland	602	100%	700	100%	938	100%	56%	16%	34%
Mississippi	276	100%	272	100%	367	100%	33%	-1%	35%
Missouri	692	100%	563	100%	791	100%	14%	-19%	40%
North Carolina	716	100%	788	100%	1,047	100%	46%	10%	33%
Ohio	1,552	100%	1,629	100%	2,241	100%	44%	5%	38%
Oklahoma	406	100%	342	100%	358	100%	-12%	-16%	5%
Pennsylvania	1,628	100%	1,802	100%	2,255	100%	39%	11%	25%
South Carolina	174	100%	266	100%	435	100%	150%	53%	64%
Tennessee	570	100%	574	100%	707	100%	24%	1%	23%
Texas	1,595	100%	2,079	100%	2,864	100%	80%	30%	38%
Virginia	516	100%	687	100%	1,061	100%	106%	33%	54%
West Virginia	121	100%	110	100%	120	100%	-1%	-9%	9%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

African American						Change		
1977	%	1987	%	1996	%	1977-96	1977-87	1987-96
1,253	**3.8%**	**1,016**	**3.0%**	**1,569**	**3.5%**	**25%**	**-19%**	**54%**
35	53.0%	114	58.8%	166	70.3%	374%	226%	46%
1,218	3.7%	902	2.7%	1,403	3.2%	15%	-26%	56%
781	**3.7%**	**580**	**2.7%**	**928**	**3.1%**	**19%**	**-26%**	**60%**
0	0.0%	26	46.4%	64	61.0%	-	-	146%
781	3.7%	554	2.6%	864	2.9%	11%	-29%	56%
472	**3.9%**	**436**	**3.5%**	**641**	**4.2%**	**36%**	**-8%**	**47%**
35	53.8%	88	63.8%	102	77.9%	191%	151%	16%
437	3.6%	348	2.9%	539	3.6%	23%	-20%	55%
507	**4.3%**	**509**	**4.0%**	**840**	**4.7%**	**66%**	**0%**	**65%**
14	87.5%	68	59.1%	102	67.1%	629%	386%	50%
493	4.2%	441	3.5%	738	4.2%	50%	-11%	67%
328	**3.9%**	**330**	**3.5%**	**558**	**4.2%**	**70%**	**1%**	**69%**
0	0.0%	26	46.4%	64	61.0%	-	-	146%
328	3.9%	304	3.3%	494	3.8%	51%	-7%	63%
179	**5.3%**	**179**	**5.4%**	**282**	**6.3%**	**58%**	**0%**	**58%**
14	93.3%	42	71.2%	38	80.9%	171%	200%	-10%
165	4.9%	137	4.2%	244	5.5%	48%	-17%	78%
278	**3.6%**	**211**	**2.9%**	**262**	**2.9%**	**-6%**	**-24%**	**24%**
21	42.0%	46	58.2%	64	76.2%	205%	119%	39%
257	3.4%	165	2.3%	198	2.2%	-23%	-36%	20%
89	**4.5%**	**39**	**2.1%**	**64**	**2.2%**	**-28%**	**-56%**	**64%**
0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
89	4.5%	39	2.1%	64	2.2%	-28%	-56%	64%
189	**3.3%**	**172**	**3.2%**	**198**	**3.3%**	**5%**	**-9%**	**15%**
21	42.0%	46	58.2%	64	-	205%	119%	39%
168	3.0%	126	2.4%	134	2.3%	-20%	-25%	6%
290	**4.1%**	**180**	**2.6%**	**298**	**3.3%**	**3%**	**-38%**	**66%**
251	4.2%	148	2.6%	213	3.0%	-15%	-41%	44%
39	3.2%	32	2.5%	85	4.4%	118%	-18%	166%
178	**2.7%**	**116**	**1.6%**	**169**	**1.9%**	**-5%**	**-35%**	**46%**
113	2.4%	63	1.3%	93	1.4%	-18%	-44%	48%
65	3.4%	53	2.3%	76	2.8%	17%	-18%	43%
15	5.8%	15	5.4%	31	5.8%	107%	0%	107%
3	2.8%	2	1.8%	6	4.1%	100%	-33%	200%
0	0.0%	2	2.1%	8	4.4%	-	-	300%
109	7.7%	63	5.7%	119	6.8%	9%	-42%	89%
27	4.7%	67	10.2%	60	6.2%	122%	148%	-10%
1	0.4%	5	1.8%	9	2.2%	800%	400%	80%
8	2.6%	9	3.0%	18	3.5%	125%	13%	100%
23	3.8%	27	3.9%	33	3.5%	43%	17%	22%
21	7.6%	20	7.4%	42	11.4%	100%	-5%	110%
19	2.7%	23	4.1%	29	3.7%	53%	21%	26%
12	1.7%	27	3.4%	31	3.0%	158%	125%	15%
117	7.5%	65	4.0%	168	7.5%	44%	-44%	158%
7	1.7%	8	2.3%	8	2.2%	14%	14%	0%
42	2.6%	55	3.1%	75	3.3%	79%	31%	36%
14	8.0%	18	6.8%	21	4.8%	50%	29%	17%
14	2.5%	30	5.2%	35	5.0%	150%	114%	17%
55	3.4%	52	2.5%	72	2.5%	31%	-5%	38%
18	3.5%	19	2.8%	74	7.0%	311%	6%	289%
2	1.7%	2	1.8%	1	0.8%	-50%	0%	-50%

Table 19. Change in the number and representation of doctoral degrees awarded by race, control, and region: 1977 to 1996 (2 of 2)

Region	White 1977	%	1987	%	1996	%	Change 1977-96	1977-87	1987-96	Hispanic 1977
Nation										
Total	**26,851**	**80.8%**	**23,373**	**68.7%**	**26,380**	**59.1%**	**-2%**	**-13%**	**13%**	**522**
HBCUs	3	4.5%	23	11.9%	34	14.4%	1033%	667%	48%	0
TWIs	26,848	81.0%	23,350	69.0%	26,346	59.3%	-2%	-13%	13%	522
Total Public Institutions	**17,089**	**81.1%**	**14,840**	**68.3%**	**17,283**	**58.6%**	**1%**	**-13%**	**16%**	**332**
Public HBCUs	0	0.0%	21	37.5%	34	32.4%	-	-	62%	0
Public TWIs	17,089	81.1%	14,819	68.4%	17,249	58.6%	1%	-13%	16%	332
Total Private Institutions	**9,762**	**80.3%**	**8,533**	**69.3%**	**9,097**	**60.0%**	**-7%**	**-13%**	**7%**	**190**
Private HBCUs	3	4.6%	2	1.4%	0	0.0%	-100%	-33%	-100%	0
Private TWIs	9,759	80.7%	8,531	70.0%	9,097	60.5%	-7%	-13%	7%	190
South										
Total	**9,775**	**82.8%**	**9,241**	**73.0%**	**11,026**	**62.3%**	**13%**	**-5%**	**19%**	**154**
HBCUs	0	0.0%	21	18.3%	34	22.4%	-	-	62%	0
TWIs	9,775	82.9%	9,220	73.5%	10,992	62.6%	12%	-6%	19%	154
Total Public Institutions	**7,085**	**83.8%**	**6,774**	**72.6%**	**8,056**	**61.0%**	**14%**	**-4%**	**19%**	**102**
Public HBCUs	0	0.0%	21	37.5%	34	32.4%	-	-	62%	0
Public TWIs	7,085	83.8%	6,753	72.8%	8,022	61.2%	13%	-5%	19%	102
Total Private Institutions	**2,690**	**80.2%**	**2,467**	**74.4%**	**2,970**	**66.1%**	**10%**	**-8%**	**20%**	**52**
Private HBCUs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-	-	-	0
Private TWIs	2,690	80.6%	2,467	75.7%	2,970	66.8%	10%	-8%	20%	52
Northeast										
Total	**6,154**	**80.7%**	**4,627**	**63.4%**	**4,764**	**53.4%**	**-23%**	**-25%**	**3%**	**103**
HBCUs	3	6.0%	2	2.5%	0	0.0%	-100%	-33%	-100%	0
TWIs	6,151	81.2%	4,625	64.0%	4,764	53.9%	-23%	-25%	3%	103
Total Public Institutions	**1,602**	**80.9%**	**1,107**	**58.7%**	**1,523**	**52.6%**	**-5%**	**-31%**	**38%**	**35**
Public HBCUs	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
Public TWIs	1,602	80.9%	1,107	58.7%	1,523	52.6%	-5%	-31%	38%	35
Total Private Institutions	**4,552**	**80.6%**	**3,520**	**65.0%**	**3,241**	**53.8%**	**-29%**	**-23%**	**-8%**	**68**
Private HBCUs	3	6.0%	2	2.5%	0	-	-100%	-33%	-100%	0
Private TWIs	4,549	81.3%	3,518	65.9%	3,241	54.5%	-29%	-23%	-8%	68
Midwest										
Total	**5,701**	**79.7%**	**4,904**	**70.1%**	**5,242**	**58.7%**	**-8%**	**-14%**	**7%**	**93**
Total Public Institutions	4,711	79.4%	3,955	68.9%	3,964	56.7%	-16%	-16%	0%	69
Total Private Institutions	990	81.1%	949	75.5%	1,278	65.6%	29%	-4%	35%	24
West										
Total	**5,221**	**78.6%**	**4,601**	**64.9%**	**5,348**	**58.7%**	**2%**	**-12%**	**16%**	**172**
Total Public Institutions	3,691	78.3%	3,004	63.1%	3,740	58.2%	1%	-19%	25%	126
Total Private Institutions	1,530	79.2%	1,597	68.5%	1,608	59.9%	5%	4%	1%	46
Southern States										
Alabama	223	86.8%	211	75.6%	342	64.2%	53%	-5%	62%	0
Arkansas	94	88.7%	94	82.5%	104	70.3%	11%	0%	11%	3
Delaware	41	83.7%	70	72.9%	114	62.6%	178%	71%	63%	0
Florida	1,149	81.0%	824	74.3%	1,151	65.5%	0%	-28%	40%	35
Georgia	531	92.5%	458	69.4%	610	62.6%	15%	-14%	33%	3
Kentucky	180	71.7%	231	82.2%	293	73.1%	63%	28%	27%	2
Louisiana	251	82.8%	223	74.1%	313	60.3%	25%	-11%	40%	4
Maryland	464	77.1%	513	73.3%	523	55.8%	13%	11%	2%	1
Mississippi	230	83.3%	215	79.0%	240	65.4%	4%	-7%	12%	2
Missouri	583	84.2%	415	73.7%	481	60.8%	-17%	-29%	16%	0
North Carolina	622	86.9%	651	82.6%	712	68.0%	14%	5%	9%	7
Ohio	1,260	81.2%	1,155	70.9%	1,252	55.9%	-1%	-8%	8%	14
Oklahoma	334	82.3%	240	70.2%	218	60.9%	-35%	-28%	-9%	5
Pennsylvania	1,380	84.8%	1,261	70.0%	1,385	61.4%	0%	-9%	10%	20
South Carolina	146	83.9%	194	72.9%	286	65.7%	96%	33%	47%	2
Tennessee	479	84.0%	466	81.2%	496	70.2%	4%	-3%	6%	7
Texas	1,242	77.9%	1,389	66.8%	1,690	59.0%	36%	12%	22%	47
Virginia	462	89.5%	546	79.5%	735	69.3%	59%	18%	35%	1
West Virginia	104	86.0%	85	77.3%	81	67.5%	-22%	-18%	-5%	1

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

					Change		
%	1987	%	1996	%	1977-96	1977-87	1987-96
1.6%	**721**	**2.1%**	**951**	**2.1%**	**82%**	**38%**	**32%**
0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	-	-	-
1.6%	721	2.1%	950	2.1%	82%	38%	32%
1.6%	**363**	**1.7%**	**645**	**2.2%**	**94%**	**9%**	**78%**
0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	-	-	-
1.6%	363	1.7%	644	2.2%	94%	9%	77%
1.6%	**358**	**2.9%**	**306**	**2.0%**	**61%**	**88%**	**-15%**
0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-	-	-
1.6%	358	2.9%	306	2.0%	61%	88%	-15%
1.3%	**228**	**1.8%**	**332**	**1.9%**	**116%**	**48%**	**46%**
0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	-	-	-
1.3%	228	1.8%	331	1.9%	115%	48%	45%
1.2%	**159**	**1.7%**	**247**	**1.9%**	**142%**	**56%**	**55%**
0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	-	-	-
1.2%	159	1.7%	246	1.9%	141%	56%	55%
1.6%	**69**	**2.1%**	**85**	**1.9%**	**63%**	**33%**	**23%**
0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-	-	-
1.6%	69	2.1%	85	1.9%	63%	33%	23%
1.4%	**153**	**2.1%**	**151**	**1.7%**	**47%**	**49%**	**-1%**
0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-	-	-
1.4%	153	2.1%	151	1.7%	47%	49%	-1%
1.8%	**32**	**1.7%**	**56**	**1.9%**	**60%**	**-9%**	**75%**
-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
1.8%	32	1.7%	56	1.9%	60%	-9%	75%
1.2%	**121**	**2.2%**	**95**	**1.6%**	**40%**	**78%**	**-21%**
0.0%	0	0.0%	0	-	-	-	-
1.2%	121	2.3%	95	1.6%	40%	78%	-21%
1.3%	**83**	**1.2%**	**142**	**1.6%**	**53%**	**-11%**	**71%**
1.2%	69	1.2%	104	1.5%	51%	0%	51%
2.0%	14	1.1%	38	1.9%	58%	-42%	171%
2.6%	**257**	**3.6%**	**326**	**3.6%**	**90%**	**49%**	**27%**
2.7%	103	2.2%	238	3.7%	89%	-18%	131%
2.4%	154	6.6%	88	3.3%	91%	235%	-43%
0.0%	1	0.4%	2	0.4%	-	-	100%
2.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	-67%	-100%	-
0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	-	-	-
2.5%	65	5.9%	74	4.2%	111%	86%	14%
0.5%	4	0.6%	18	1.8%	500%	33%	350%
0.8%	2	0.7%	5	1.2%	150%	0%	150%
1.3%	5	1.7%	10	1.9%	150%	25%	100%
0.2%	9	1.3%	13	1.4%	1200%	800%	44%
0.7%	1	0.4%	1	0.3%	-50%	-50%	0%
0.0%	4	0.7%	7	0.9%	-	-	75%
1.0%	6	0.8%	16	1.5%	129%	-14%	167%
0.9%	24	1.5%	20	0.9%	43%	71%	-17%
1.2%	6	1.8%	6	1.7%	20%	20%	0%
1.2%	27	1.5%	29	1.3%	45%	35%	7%
1.1%	1	0.4%	5	1.1%	150%	-50%	400%
1.2%	4	0.7%	1	0.1%	-86%	-43%	-75%
2.9%	62	3.0%	110	3.8%	134%	32%	77%
0.2%	6	0.9%	13	1.2%	1200%	500%	117%
0.8%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	-100%	0%	-100%

Asian						Change		
1977	%	1987	%	1996	%	1977-96	1977-87	1987-96
658	**2.0%**	**1,057**	**3.1%**	**2,494**	**5.6%**	**279%**	**61%**	**136%**
1	1.5%	7	3.6%	3	1.3%	200%	600%	-57%
657	2.0%	1,050	3.1%	2,491	5.6%	279%	60%	137%
442	**2.1%**	**632**	**2.9%**	**1,712**	**5.8%**	**287%**	**43%**	**171%**
0	0.0%	2	3.6%	1	1.0%	-	-	-50%
442	2.1%	630	2.9%	1,711	5.8%	287%	43%	172%
216	**1.8%**	**425**	**3.4%**	**782**	**5.2%**	**262%**	**97%**	**84%**
1	1.5%	5	3.6%	2	1.5%	100%	400%	-60%
215	1.8%	420	3.4%	780	5.2%	263%	95%	86%
151	**1.3%**	**280**	**2.2%**	**843**	**4.8%**	**458%**	**85%**	**201%**
0	0.0%	6	5.2%	2	1.3%	-	-	-67%
151	1.3%	274	2.2%	841	4.8%	457%	81%	207%
94	**1.1%**	**194**	**2.1%**	**663**	**5.0%**	**605%**	**106%**	**242%**
0	0.0%	2	3.6%	1	1.0%	-	-	-50%
94	1.1%	192	2.1%	662	5.1%	604%	104%	245%
57	**1.7%**	**86**	**2.6%**	**180**	**4.0%**	**216%**	**51%**	**109%**
0	0.0%	4	6.8%	1	2.1%	-	-	-75%
57	1.7%	82	2.5%	179	4.0%	214%	44%	118%
155	**2.0%**	**256**	**3.5%**	**530**	**5.9%**	**242%**	**65%**	**107%**
1	2.0%	1	1.3%	1	1.2%	0%	0%	0%
154	2.0%	255	3.5%	529	6.0%	244%	66%	107%
63	**3.2%**	**89**	**4.7%**	**212**	**7.3%**	**237%**	**41%**	**138%**
0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
63	3.2%	89	4.7%	212	7.3%	237%	41%	138%
92	**1.6%**	**167**	**3.1%**	**318**	**5.3%**	**246%**	**82%**	**90%**
1	2.0%	1	1.3%	1	-	0%	0%	0%
91	1.6%	166	3.1%	317	5.3%	248%	82%	91%
151	**2.1%**	**221**	**3.2%**	**416**	**4.7%**	**175%**	**46%**	**88%**
108	1.8%	166	2.9%	324	4.6%	200%	54%	95%
43	3.5%	55	4.4%	92	4.7%	114%	28%	67%
201	**3.0%**	**300**	**4.2%**	**705**	**7.7%**	**251%**	**49%**	**135%**
177	3.8%	183	3.8%	513	8.0%	190%	3%	180%
24	1.2%	117	5.0%	192	7.2%	700%	388%	64%
1	0.4%	4	1.4%	12	2.3%	1100%	300%	200%
2	1.9%	6	5.3%	6	4.1%	200%	200%	0%
0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-	-	-
21	1.5%	13	1.2%	74	4.2%	252%	-38%	469%
6	1.0%	6	0.9%	52	5.3%	767%	0%	767%
0	0.0%	4	1.4%	10	2.5%	-	-	150%
0	0.0%	4	1.3%	40	7.7%	-	-	900%
6	1.0%	18	2.6%	50	5.3%	733%	200%	178%
1	0.4%	7	2.6%	13	3.5%	1200%	600%	86%
16	2.3%	15	2.7%	26	3.3%	63%	-6%	73%
12	1.7%	21	2.7%	66	6.3%	450%	75%	214%
20	1.3%	57	3.5%	110	4.9%	450%	185%	93%
3	0.7%	10	2.9%	11	3.1%	267%	233%	10%
29	1.8%	51	2.8%	114	5.1%	293%	76%	124%
1	0.6%	2	0.8%	5	1.1%	400%	100%	150%
9	1.6%	11	1.9%	36	5.1%	300%	22%	227%
19	1.2%	47	2.3%	191	6.7%	905%	147%	306%
5	1.0%	3	0.4%	27	2.5%	440%	-40%	800%
0	0.0%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	-	-	-100%

Table 20. Change in the number of doctoral degrees awarded by selected colleges and universities: 1977 to 1996

Institution	State	Region	Control	Total 1977	1987	1996	Change 1977-96	1987-96
Nation				**33,232**	**34,041**	**44,672**	**34%**	**31%**
South				11,806	12,652	17,700	50%	40%
Northeast				7,628	7,301	8,924	17%	22%
Midwest				7,153	6,996	8,935	25%	28%
West				6,645	7,092	9,113	37%	28%
United Theological Seminary	OH	South	Private	13	12	65	400%	442%
University of South Florida	FL	South	Public	28	53	140	400%	164%
University of Pennsylvania	PA	South	Private	322	307	447	39%	46%
Mississippi State University	MS	South	Public	76	77	109	43%	42%
Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State Univ	VA	South	Public	167	295	378	126%	28%
North Carolina State Univ at Raleigh	NC	South	Public	125	200	325	160%	63%
Howard University	DC	Northeast	Private	50	79	84	68%	6%
University of Texas at Austin	TX	South	Public	456	612	744	63%	22%
University of Iowa	IA	Midwest	Public	274	287	377	38%	31%
University of Southern California	CA	West	Private	458	354	539	18%	52%
Temple University	PA	South	Public	227	290	281	24%	-3%
Texas Woman's University	TX	South	Public	46	91	81	76%	-11%
University of Virginia	VA	South	Public	225	218	325	44%	49%
University of California-Los Angeles	CA	West	Public	484	448	611	26%	36%
Nova Southeastern University	FL	South	Private	378	271	447	18%	65%
Clark Atlanta University	GA	South	Private	14	52	26	86%	-50%
Stanford University	CA	West	Private	460	562	585	27%	4%
University of Maryland College Park	MD	South	Public	370	378	466	26%	23%
University of Alabama	AL	South	Public	123	110	197	60%	79%
University of Nebraska at Lincoln	NE	Midwest	Public	211	203	261	24%	29%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

African American			Change		White			Change	
1977	1987	1996	1977-96	1987-96	1977	1987	1996	1977-96	1987-96
1,253	**1,016**	**1,569**	**25%**	**54%**	**26,851**	**23,373**	**26,380**	**-2%**	**13%**
507	509	840	66%	65%	9,775	9,241	11,026	13%	19%
278	211	262	-6%	24%	6,154	4,627	4,764	-23%	3%
290	180	298	3%	66%	5,701	4,904	5,242	-8%	7%
178	116	169	-5%	46%	5,221	4,601	5,348	2%	16%
1	0	48	4700%	-	12	10	15	25%	50%
1	1	13	1200%	1200%	24	47	93	288%	98%
2	7	11	450%	57%	254	208	255	0%	23%
3	5	12	300%	140%	58	52	59	2%	13%
8	11	30	275%	173%	140	215	221	58%	3%
3	5	11	267%	120%	89	128	183	106%	43%
21	46	64	205%	39%	3	2	0	-100%	-100%
5	9	15	200%	67%	370	397	425	15%	7%
4	4	10	150%	150%	228	202	219	-4%	8%
8	18	20	150%	11%	373	222	256	-31%	15%
11	16	23	109%	44%	213	224	194	-9%	-13%
5	7	10	100%	43%	41	68	68	66%	0%
9	3	16	78%	433%	204	184	256	25%	39%
13	13	23	77%	77%	351	271	326	-7%	20%
37	45	55	49%	22%	333	212	333	0%	57%
14	36	19	36%	-47%	0	0	0	-	-
13	6	17	31%	183%	314	351	296	-6%	-16%
18	19	23	28%	21%	285	263	252	-12%	-4%
11	9	14	27%	56%	110	87	141	28%	62%
8	3	10	25%	233%	188	179	165	-12%	-8%

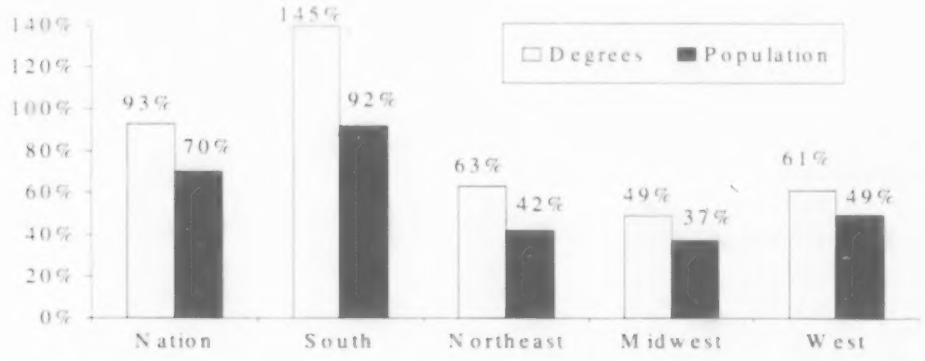
Chapter XV

First-Professional Degrees Awarded

African Americans received 4,905 first-professional degrees in 1996, 6.4% of the total 76,758 awarded nationwide. Table 21 shows that the number of first-professional degrees awarded to African Americans increased by 93% over the past two decades, from 2,537 in 1977 to 4,905 in 1996, and by 47% over the past decade from 3,340 in 1987 to 4,905 in 1996. By comparison, the traditional graduate school age population (25 to 34) of African Americans increased by 70% over the past two decades and by 7% over the past decade. The representation of African Americans among first-professional degree recipients rose from 3.9% in 1977 to 4.7% in 1987 to 6.4% in 1996.

The number of first-professional degrees awarded to African Americans increased at a faster rate over the past two decades in the South than in the nation as a whole and in each of the three other regions. In the South, the number of first-professional degrees awarded to African Americans increased by 145%, from 1,020 in 1977 to 2,500 in 1996, raising the representation of African Americans among first-professional degree recipients from 4.0% in 1977 to 7.7% in 1996. Figure 27 shows that, over the same period, African American first-professional degrees grew by 63% in the Northeast (from 790 in 1977 to 1,289 in 1996), 49% in the Midwest (from 457 to 681), and 61% in the West (from 270 to 435). This compares with a 92% increase in the traditional graduate school age population of African Americans in the South, a 42% increase in the Northeast, a 37% increase in the Midwest, and a 49% increase in the West.

Figure 27. Growth in African American first-professional degrees and the African American graduate school age population: 1977 to 1996



Sources: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of IPEDS and CPS

Despite this progress, African Americans continue to be underrepresented among first-professional degree recipients relative to their representation in the traditional graduate school age population (age 25 to 34). In 1996, African Americans represented a smaller share of first-professional degree recipients than of the traditional graduate school age population in the nation (6.4% versus 13.0%), the South

(7.7% versus 18.3%), the Northeast (7.6% versus 12.6%), the Midwest (4.7% versus 10.2%), and the West (3.4% versus 5.1%).

In the South, the number of first-professional degrees awarded to African Americans more than doubled over the past two decades at both public colleges and universities (from 505 in 1977 to 1,245 in 1996) and private colleges and universities (from 515 in 1977 to 1,255 in 1996). In 1996, Africans Americans received 7.9% of the first-professional degrees awarded by public colleges and universities in the South, up from 3.7% in 1977 and 4.8% in 1987. At private colleges and universities, the representation of African Americans among first-professional degree recipients rose from 4.3% in 1977 to 5.0% in 1987 to 7.6% in 1996.

Table 21 shows that a higher number of first-professional degrees were awarded to African Americans in 1996 than in 1977 in all of the southern states. The increases in African American first-professional degrees over the past two decades were particularly noteworthy in Louisiana (a 283% increase, from 54 in 1977 to 207 in 1996) and Virginia (a 278% increase, from 49 in 1977 to 185 in 1996). African Americans now represent 13.5% of first-professional degree recipients in Louisiana, up from 4.2% in 1977, and 10.0% of first-professional degree recipients in Virginia, up from 4.1% in 1977.

Six of the top 10 and 14 of the top 20 leading producers of African American first-professional degrees are in the South. Four of the top 10 are private colleges and universities in the South: Meharry Medical College (95), Xavier University of Louisiana (69), Interdenominational Theological Seminary (79), and Emory University (57). Table 22 shows that among those colleges and universities with the greatest growth in the number of first-professional degrees awarded to African Americans over the past two decades were Nova Southeastern University (from 1 in 1977 to 53 in 1996), Villanova University (from 2 in 1977 to 40 in 1996), Loyola University in New Orleans (from 2 in 1977 to 28 in 1996), and the University of Baltimore (from 4 in 1977 to 42 in 1996).

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Table 21. Change in the number and representation of first-professional degrees awarded by race, control, and region: 1977 to 1996 (1 of 2)

Region	Total 1977	%	1987	%	1996	%	Change 1977-96	1977-87	1987-96
Nation									
Total	**64,341**	**100%**	**71,599**	**100%**	**76,758**	**100%**	**19%**	**11%**	**7%**
HBCUs	731	100%	878	100%	1,178	100%	61%	20%	34%
TWIs	63,610	100%	70,721	100%	75,580	100%	19%	11%	7%
Total Public Institutions	**26,189**	**100%**	**29,269**	**100%**	**29,814**	**100%**	**14%**	**12%**	**2%**
Public HBCUs	160	100%	272	100%	442	100%	176%	70%	63%
Public TWIs	26,029	100%	28,997	100%	29,372	100%	13%	11%	1%
Total Private Institutions	**38,152**	**100%**	**42,330**	**100%**	**46,944**	**100%**	**23%**	**11%**	**11%**
Private HBCUs	571	100%	606	100%	736	100%	29%	6%	21%
Private TWIs	37,581	100%	41,724	100%	46,208	100%	23%	11%	11%
South									
Total	**25,500**	**100%**	**29,619**	**100%**	**32,367**	**100%**	**27%**	**16%**	**9%**
HBCUs	413	100%	530	100%	856	100%	107%	28%	62%
TWIs	25,087	100%	29,089	100%	31,511	100%	26%	16%	8%
Total Public Institutions	**13,486**	**100%**	**15,453**	**100%**	**15,836**	**100%**	**17%**	**15%**	**2%**
Public HBCUs	160	100%	272	100%	442	100%	176%	70%	63%
Public TWIs	13,326	100%	15,181	100%	15,394	100%	16%	14%	1%
Total Private Institutions	**12,014**	**100%**	**14,166**	**100%**	**16,531**	**100%**	**38%**	**18%**	**17%**
Private HBCUs	253	100%	258	100%	414	100%	64%	2%	60%
Private TWIs	11,761	100%	13,908	100%	16,117	100%	37%	18%	16%
Northeast									
Total	**13,715**	**100%**	**16,439**	**100%**	**17,038**	**100%**	**24%**	**20%**	**4%**
HBCUs	318	100%	348	100%	322	100%	1%	9%	-7%
TWIs	13,397	100%	16,091	100%	16,716	100%	25%	20%	4%
Total Public Institutions	**2,022**	**100%**	**2,606**	**100%**	**2,768**	**100%**	**37%**	**29%**	**6%**
Public HBCUs	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
Public TWIs	2,022	100%	2,606	100%	2,768	100%	37%	29%	6%
Total Private Institutions	**11,693**	**100%**	**13,833**	**100%**	**14,270**	**100%**	**22%**	**18%**	**3%**
Private HBCUs	318	100%	348	100%	322	-	1%	9%	-7%
Private TWIs	11,375	100%	13,485	100%	13,948	100%	23%	19%	3%
Midwest									
Total	**13,477**	**100%**	**13,797**	**100%**	**14,499**	**100%**	**8%**	**2%**	**5%**
Total Public Institutions	6,253	100%	6,536	100%	6,548	100%	5%	5%	0%
Total Private Institutions	7,224	100%	7,261	100%	7,951	100%	10%	1%	10%
West									
Total	**11,649**	**100%**	**11,744**	**100%**	**12,854**	**100%**	**10%**	**1%**	**9%**
Total Public Institutions	4,428	100%	4,674	100%	4,662	100%	5%	6%	0%
Total Private Institutions	7,221	100%	7,070	100%	8,192	100%	13%	-2%	16%
Southern States									
Alabama	747	100%	797	100%	1,035	100%	39%	7%	30%
Arkansas	343	100%	332	100%	499	100%	45%	-3%	50%
Delaware	0	-	0	-	391	100%	-	-	-
Florida	1,699	100%	2,105	100%	2,510	100%	48%	24%	19%
Georgia	1,193	100%	1,990	100%	2,348	100%	97%	67%	18%
Kentucky	1,196	100%	1,113	100%	1,141	100%	-5%	-7%	3%
Louisiana	1,277	100%	1,392	100%	1,528	100%	20%	9%	10%
Maryland	918	100%	1,122	100%	1,069	100%	16%	22%	-5%
Mississippi	421	100%	461	100%	478	100%	14%	10%	4%
Missouri	2,037	100%	2,275	100%	2,377	100%	17%	12%	4%
North Carolina	1,218	100%	1,620	100%	1,741	100%	43%	33%	7%
Ohio	3,178	100%	3,457	100%	3,284	100%	3%	9%	-5%
Oklahoma	789	100%	999	100%	699	100%	-11%	27%	-30%
Pennsylvania	3,495	100%	3,972	100%	3,867	100%	11%	14%	-3%
South Carolina	559	100%	738	100%	705	100%	26%	32%	-4%
Tennessee	1,304	100%	1,292	100%	1,385	100%	6%	-1%	7%
Texas	3,691	100%	4,028	100%	5,105	100%	38%	9%	27%
Virginia	1,183	100%	1,597	100%	1,855	100%	57%	35%	16%
West Virginia	252	100%	329	100%	350	100%	39%	31%	6%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

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African American 1977	%	1987	%	1996	%	Change 1977-96	1977-87	1987-96
2,537	**3.9%**	**3,340**	**4.7%**	**4,905**	**6.4%**	**93%**	**32%**	**47%**
552	75.5%	618	70.4%	841	71.4%	52%	12%	36%
1,985	3.1%	2,722	3.8%	4,064	5.4%	105%	37%	49%
1,026	**3.9%**	**1,303**	**4.5%**	**1,969**	**6.6%**	**92%**	**27%**	**51%**
118	73.8%	153	56.3%	267	60.4%	126%	30%	75%
908	3.5%	1,150	4.0%	1,702	5.8%	87%	27%	48%
1,511	**4.0%**	**2,037**	**4.8%**	**2,936**	**6.3%**	**94%**	**35%**	**44%**
434	76.0%	465	76.7%	574	78.0%	32%	7%	23%
1,077	2.9%	1,572	3.8%	2,362	5.1%	119%	46%	50%
1,020	**4.0%**	**1,443**	**4.9%**	**2,500**	**7.7%**	**145%**	**41%**	**73%**
329	79.7%	344	64.9%	607	70.9%	84%	5%	76%
691	2.8%	1,099	3.8%	1,893	6.0%	174%	59%	72%
505	**3.7%**	**736**	**4.8%**	**1,245**	**7.9%**	**147%**	**46%**	**69%**
118	73.8%	153	56.3%	267	60.4%	126%	30%	75%
387	2.9%	583	3.8%	978	6.4%	153%	51%	68%
515	**4.3%**	**707**	**5.0%**	**1,255**	**7.6%**	**144%**	**37%**	**78%**
211	83.4%	191	74.0%	340	82.1%	61%	-9%	78%
304	2.6%	516	3.7%	915	5.7%	201%	70%	77%
790	**5.8%**	**970**	**5.9%**	**1,289**	**7.6%**	**63%**	**23%**	**33%**
223	70.1%	274	78.7%	234	72.7%	5%	23%	-15%
567	4.2%	696	4.3%	1,055	6.3%	86%	23%	52%
134	**6.6%**	**156**	**6.0%**	**198**	**7.2%**	**48%**	**16%**	**27%**
0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
134	6.6%	156	6.0%	198	7.2%	48%	16%	27%
656	**5.6%**	**814**	**5.9%**	**1,091**	**7.6%**	**66%**	**24%**	**34%**
223	70.1%	274	78.7%	234	-	5%	23%	-15%
433	3.8%	540	4.0%	857	6.1%	98%	25%	59%
457	**3.4%**	**468**	**3.4%**	**681**	**4.7%**	**49%**	**2%**	**46%**
243	3.9%	274	4.2%	343	5.2%	41%	13%	25%
214	3.0%	194	2.7%	338	4.3%	58%	-9%	74%
270	**2.3%**	**459**	**3.9%**	**435**	**3.4%**	**61%**	**70%**	**-5%**
144	3.3%	137	2.9%	183	3.9%	27%	-5%	34%
126	1.7%	322	4.6%	252	3.1%	100%	156%	-22%
42	5.6%	28	3.5%	80	7.7%	90%	-33%	186%
12	3.5%	16	4.8%	33	6.6%	175%	33%	106%
0	-	0	-	9	2.3%	-	-	-
60	3.5%	56	2.7%	247	9.8%	312%	-7%	341%
98	8.2%	157	7.9%	253	10.8%	158%	60%	61%
22	1.8%	29	2.6%	46	4.0%	109%	32%	59%
54	4.2%	125	9.0%	207	13.5%	283%	131%	66%
49	5.3%	106	9.4%	114	10.7%	133%	116%	8%
14	3.3%	23	5.0%	28	5.9%	100%	64%	22%
41	2.0%	58	2.5%	81	3.4%	98%	41%	40%
81	6.7%	126	7.8%	177	10.2%	119%	56%	40%
133	4.2%	168	4.9%	194	5.9%	46%	26%	15%
3	0.4%	15	1.5%	8	1.1%	167%	400%	-47%
95	2.7%	143	3.6%	260	6.7%	174%	51%	82%
11	2.0%	21	2.8%	48	6.8%	336%	91%	129%
132	10.1%	115	8.9%	180	13.0%	36%	-13%	57%
118	3.2%	157	3.9%	334	6.5%	183%	33%	113%
49	4.1%	96	6.0%	185	10.0%	278%	96%	93%
6	2.4%	4	1.2%	16	4.6%	167%	-33%	300%

Table 21. Change in the number and representation of first-professional degrees awarded by race, control, and region: 1977 to 1996 (2 of 2)

Region	White 1977	%	1987	%	1996	%	Change 1977-96	1977-87	1987-96	Hispanic 1977	%
Nation											
Total	**58,405**	**90.8%**	**61,261**	**85.6%**	**58,174**	**75.8%**	**0%**	**5%**	**-5%**	**1,076**	**1.7%**
HBCUs	113	15.5%	142	16.2%	175	14.9%	55%	26%	23%	12	1.6%
TWIs	58,292	91.6%	61,119	86.4%	57,999	76.7%	-1%	5%	-5%	1,064	1.7%
Total Public Institutions	**24,075**	**91.9%**	**25,306**	**86.5%**	**23,019**	**77.2%**	**-4%**	**5%**	**-9%**	**470**	**1.8%**
Public HBCUs	27	16.9%	90	33.1%	102	23.1%	278%	233%	13%	8	5.0%
Public TWIs	24,048	92.4%	25,216	87.0%	22,917	78.0%	-5%	5%	-9%	462	1.8%
Total Private Institutions	**34,330**	**90.0%**	**35,955**	**84.9%**	**35,155**	**74.9%**	**2%**	**5%**	**-2%**	**606**	**1.6%**
Private HBCUs	86	15.1%	52	8.6%	73	9.9%	-15%	-40%	40%	4	0.7%
Private TWIs	34,244	91.1%	35,903	86.0%	35,082	75.9%	2%	5%	-2%	602	1.6%
South											
Total	**23,403**	**91.8%**	**26,334**	**88.9%**	**25,793**	**79.7%**	**10%**	**13%**	**-2%**	**310**	**1.2%**
HBCUs	57	13.8%	122	23.0%	147	17.2%	158%	114%	20%	11	2.7%
TWIs	23,346	93.1%	26,212	90.1%	25,646	81.4%	10%	12%	-2%	299	1.2%
Total Public Institutions	**12,676**	**94.0%**	**13,820**	**89.4%**	**12,782**	**80.7%**	**1%**	**9%**	**-8%**	**167**	**1.2%**
Public HBCUs	27	16.9%	90	33.1%	102	23.1%	278%	233%	13%	8	5.0%
Public TWIs	12,649	94.9%	13,730	90.4%	12,680	82.4%	0%	9%	-8%	159	1.2%
Total Private Institutions	**10,727**	**89.3%**	**12,514**	**88.3%**	**13,011**	**78.7%**	**21%**	**17%**	**4%**	**143**	**1.2%**
Private HBCUs	30	11.9%	32	12.4%	45	10.9%	50%	7%	41%	3	1.2%
Private TWIs	10,697	91.0%	12,482	89.7%	12,966	80.4%	21%	17%	4%	140	1.2%
Northeast											
Total	**12,279**	**89.5%**	**13,148**	**80.0%**	**12,154**	**71.3%**	**-1%**	**7%**	**-8%**	**230**	**1.7%**
HBCUs	56	17.6%	20	5.7%	28	8.7%	-50%	-64%	40%	1	0.3%
TWIs	12,223	91.2%	13,128	81.6%	12,126	72.5%	-1%	7%	-8%	229	1.7%
Total Public Institutions	**1,820**	**90.0%**	**2,178**	**83.6%**	**2,035**	**73.5%**	**12%**	**20%**	**-7%**	**33**	**1.6%**
Public HBCUs	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Public TWIs	1,820	90.0%	2,178	83.6%	2,035	73.5%	12%	20%	-7%	33	1.6%
Total Private Institutions	**10,459**	**89.4%**	**10,970**	**79.3%**	**10,119**	**70.9%**	**-3%**	**5%**	**-8%**	**197**	**1.7%**
Private HBCUs	56	17.6%	20	5.7%	28	-	-50%	-64%	40%	1	0.3%
Private TWIs	10,403	91.5%	10,950	81.2%	10,091	72.3%	-3%	5%	-8%	196	1.7%
Midwest											
Total	**12,517**	**92.9%**	**12,495**	**90.6%**	**11,716**	**80.8%**	**-6%**	**0%**	**-6%**	**120**	**0.9%**
Total Public Institutions	5,859	93.7%	5,871	89.8%	5,281	80.7%	-10%	0%	-10%	55	0.9%
Total Private Institutions	6,658	92.2%	6,624	91.2%	6,435	80.9%	-3%	-1%	-3%	65	0.9%
West											
Total	**10,206**	**87.6%**	**9,284**	**79.1%**	**8,511**	**66.2%**	**-17%**	**-9%**	**-8%**	**416**	**3.6%**
Total Public Institutions	3,720	84.0%	3,437	73.5%	2,921	62.7%	-21%	-8%	-15%	215	4.9%
Total Private Institutions	6,486	89.8%	5,847	82.7%	5,590	68.2%	-14%	-10%	-4%	201	2.8%
Southern States											
Alabama	699	93.6%	730	91.6%	899	86.9%	29%	4%	23%	2	0.3%
Arkansas	329	95.9%	313	94.3%	440	88.2%	34%	-5%	41%	0	0.0%
Delaware	0	-	0	-	372	95.1%	-	-	-	0	-
Florida	1,592	93.7%	1,805	85.7%	1,754	69.9%	10%	13%	-3%	38	2.2%
Georgia	1,079	90.4%	1,746	87.7%	1,907	81.2%	77%	62%	9%	5	0.4%
Kentucky	997	83.4%	1,056	94.9%	1,032	90.4%	4%	6%	-2%	3	0.3%
Louisiana	1,192	93.3%	1,209	86.9%	1,138	74.5%	-5%	1%	-6%	23	1.8%
Maryland	857	93.4%	937	83.5%	829	77.5%	-3%	9%	-12%	0	0.0%
Mississippi	398	94.5%	426	92.4%	420	87.9%	6%	7%	-1%	0	0.0%
Missouri	1,946	95.5%	2,076	91.3%	1,964	82.6%	1%	7%	-5%	7	0.3%
North Carolina	1,119	91.9%	1,440	88.9%	1,413	81.2%	26%	29%	-2%	5	0.4%
Ohio	2,928	92.1%	3,055	88.4%	2,744	83.6%	-6%	4%	-10%	23	0.7%
Oklahoma	762	96.6%	929	93.0%	615	88.0%	-19%	22%	-34%	5	0.6%
Pennsylvania	3,300	94.4%	3,578	90.1%	3,023	78.2%	-8%	8%	-16%	35	1.0%
South Carolina	541	96.8%	698	94.6%	609	86.4%	13%	29%	-13%	0	0.0%
Tennessee	1,156	88.7%	1,144	88.5%	1,116	80.6%	-3%	-1%	-2%	4	0.3%
Texas	3,139	85.0%	3,436	85.3%	3,700	72.5%	18%	9%	8%	157	4.3%
Virginia	1,124	95.0%	1,440	90.2%	1,506	81.2%	34%	28%	5%	3	0.3%
West Virginia	245	97.2%	316	96.0%	312	89.1%	27%	29%	-1%	0	0.0%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998) analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

				Change			Asian						Change		
1987	%	1996	%	1977-96	1977-87	1987-96	1977	%	1987	%	1996	%	1977-96	1977-87	1987-96
2,002	**2.8%**	**3,402**	**4.4%**	**216%**	**86%**	**70%**	**1,020**	**1.6%**	**2,221**	**3.1%**	**6,513**	**8.5%**	**539%**	**118%**	**193%**
15	1.7%	59	5.0%	392%	25%	293%	3	0.4%	23	2.6%	42	3.6%	1300%	667%	83%
1,987	2.8%	3,343	4.4%	214%	87%	68%	1,017	1.6%	2,198	3.1%	6,471	8.6%	536%	116%	194%
963	**3.3%**	**1,398**	**4.7%**	**197%**	**105%**	**45%**	**411**	**1.6%**	**948**	**3.2%**	**2,404**	**8.1%**	**485%**	**131%**	**154%**
15	5.5%	38	8.6%	375%	88%	153%	1	0.6%	1	0.4%	15	3.4%	1400%	0%	1400%
948	3.3%	1,360	4.6%	194%	105%	43%	410	1.6%	947	3.3%	2,389	8.1%	483%	131%	152%
1,039	**2.5%**	**2,004**	**4.3%**	**231%**	**71%**	**93%**	**609**	**1.6%**	**1,273**	**3.0%**	**4,109**	**8.8%**	**575%**	**109%**	**223%**
0	0.0%	21	2.9%	425%	-100%	-	2	0.4%	22	3.6%	27	3.7%	1250%	1000%	23%
1,039	2.5%	1,983	4.3%	229%	73%	91%	607	1.6%	1,251	3.0%	4,082	8.8%	572%	106%	226%
769	**2.6%**	**1,312**	**4.1%**	**323%**	**148%**	**71%**	**135**	**0.5%**	**617**	**2.1%**	**1,869**	**5.8%**	**1284%**	**357%**	**203%**
15	2.8%	50	5.8%	355%	36%	233%	3	0.7%	7	1.3%	20	2.3%	567%	133%	186%
754	2.6%	1,262	4.0%	322%	152%	67%	132	0.5%	610	2.1%	1,849	5.9%	1301%	362%	203%
443	**2.9%**	**595**	**3.8%**	**256%**	**165%**	**34%**	**59**	**0.4%**	**318**	**2.1%**	**966**	**6.1%**	**1537%**	**439%**	**204%**
15	5.5%	38	8.6%	375%	88%	153%	1	0.6%	1	0.4%	15	3.4%	1400%	0%	1400%
428	2.8%	557	3.6%	250%	169%	30%	58	0.4%	317	2.1%	951	6.2%	1540%	447%	200%
326	**2.3%**	**717**	**4.3%**	**401%**	**128%**	**120%**	**76**	**0.6%**	**299**	**2.1%**	**903**	**5.5%**	**1088%**	**293%**	**202%**
0	0.0%	12	2.9%	300%	-100%	-	2	0.8%	6	2.3%	5	1.2%	150%	200%	-17%
326	2.3%	705	4.4%	404%	133%	116%	74	0.6%	293	2.1%	898	5.6%	1114%	296%	206%
452	**2.7%**	**776**	**4.6%**	**237%**	**97%**	**72%**	**176**	**1.3%**	**434**	**2.6%**	**1,669**	**9.8%**	**848%**	**147%**	**285%**
0	0.0%	9	2.8%	800%	-100%	-	0	0.0%	16	4.6%	22	6.8%	-	-	38%
452	2.8%	767	4.6%	235%	97%	70%	176	1.3%	418	2.6%	1,647	9.9%	836%	138%	294%
87	**3.3%**	**151**	**5.5%**	**358%**	**164%**	**74%**	**26**	**1.3%**	**88**	**3.4%**	**307**	**11.1%**	**1081%**	**238%**	**249%**
0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
87	3.3%	151	5.5%	358%	164%	74%	26	1.3%	88	3.4%	307	11.1%	1081%	238%	249%
365	**2.6%**	**625**	**4.4%**	**217%**	**85%**	**71%**	**150**	**1.3%**	**346**	**2.5%**	**1,362**	**9.5%**	**808%**	**131%**	**294%**
0	0.0%	9	-	800%	-100%	-	0	0.0%	16	4.6%	22	-	-	-	38%
365	2.7%	616	4.4%	214%	86%	69%	150	1.3%	330	2.4%	1,340	9.6%	793%	120%	306%
249	**1.8%**	**446**	**3.1%**	**272%**	**108%**	**79%**	**142**	**1.1%**	**356**	**2.6%**	**1,052**	**7.3%**	**641%**	**151%**	**196%**
150	2.3%	222	3.4%	304%	173%	48%	43	0.7%	170	2.6%	449	6.9%	944%	295%	164%
99	1.4%	224	2.8%	245%	52%	126%	99	1.4%	186	2.6%	603	7.6%	509%	88%	224%
532	**4.5%**	**868**	**6.8%**	**109%**	**28%**	**63%**	**567**	**4.9%**	**814**	**6.9%**	**1,923**	**15.0%**	**239%**	**44%**	**136%**
283	6.1%	430	9.2%	100%	32%	52%	283	6.4%	372	8.0%	682	14.6%	141%	31%	83%
249	3.5%	438	5.3%	118%	24%	76%	284	3.9%	442	6.3%	1,241	15.1%	337%	56%	181%
3	0.4%	15	1.4%	650%	50%	400%	1	0.1%	11	1.4%	26	2.5%	2500%	1000%	136%
0	0.0%	4	0.8%	-	-	-	2	0.6%	3	0.9%	14	2.8%	600%	50%	367%
0	-	4	1.0%	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	2	0.5%	-	-	-
192	9.1%	300	12.0%	689%	405%	56%	2	0.1%	35	1.7%	130	5.2%	6400%	1650%	271%
26	1.3%	57	2.4%	1040%	420%	119%	5	0.4%	18	0.9%	86	3.7%	1620%	260%	378%
4	0.4%	8	0.7%	167%	33%	100%	2	0.2%	10	0.9%	36	3.2%	1700%	400%	260%
28	2.0%	62	4.1%	170%	22%	121%	3	0.2%	19	1.4%	60	3.9%	1900%	533%	216%
14	1.2%	23	2.2%	-	-	64%	6	0.7%	56	5.0%	88	8.2%	1367%	833%	57%
2	0.4%	5	1.0%	-	-	150%	6	1.4%	5	1.1%	13	2.7%	117%	-17%	160%
28	1.2%	45	1.9%	543%	300%	61%	14	0.7%	70	3.1%	180	7.6%	1186%	400%	157%
9	0.6%	24	1.4%	380%	80%	167%	2	0.2%	31	1.9%	73	4.2%	3550%	1450%	135%
100	2.9%	72	2.2%	213%	335%	-28%	41	1.3%	60	1.7%	196	6.0%	378%	46%	227%
14	1.4%	10	1.4%	100%	180%	-29%	4	0.5%	14	1.4%	20	2.9%	400%	250%	43%
56	1.4%	125	3.2%	257%	60%	123%	18	0.5%	140	3.5%	359	9.3%	1894%	678%	156%
2	0.3%	6	0.9%	-	-	200%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	26	3.7%	-	-	1200%
5	0.4%	11	0.8%	175%	25%	120%	5	0.4%	16	1.2%	39	2.8%	680%	220%	144%
270	6.7%	516	10.1%	229%	72%	91%	20	0.5%	87	2.2%	397	7.8%	1885%	335%	356%
14	0.9%	23	1.2%	667%	367%	64%	3	0.3%	36	2.3%	108	5.8%	3500%	1100%	200%
2	0.6%	2	0.6%	-	-	0%	1	0.4%	4	1.2%	16	4.6%	1500%	300%	300%

Table 22. Change in the number of first-professional degrees awarded by selected colleges and universities: 1977 to 1996

Institution	State	Control	Region	Total 1977	1987	1996	Change 1977-96	1987-96
Nation				**64,341**	**71,599**	**76,758**	**19%**	**7%**
South				25,500	29,619	32,367	27%	9%
Northeast				13,715	16,439	17,038	24%	4%
Midwest				13,477	13,797	14,499	8%	5%
West				11,649	11,744	12,854	10%	9%
Nova Southeastern University	FL	Private	South	154	228	512	232%	125%
New York Law School	NY	Private	Northeast	284	303	374	32%	23%
Villanova University	PA	Private	South	194	226	222	14%	-2%
Loyola University In New Orleans	LA	Private	South	199	202	222	12%	10%
Yeshiva University	NY	Private	Northeast	175	437	475	171%	9%
University of Baltimore	MD	Public	South	264	276	301	14%	9%
William Mitchell College of Law	MN	Private	Midwest	244	287	287	18%	0%
New York Theological Seminary	NY	Private	Northeast	14	22	47	236%	114%
Southern Methodist University	TX	Private	South	355	299	300	-15%	0%
University of Richmond	VA	Private	South	149	146	151	1%	3%
Fordham University	NY	Private	Northeast	317	361	519	64%	44%
University of Pittsburgh-Main Campus	PA	Public	South	421	480	424	1%	-12%
Syracuse University	NY	Private	Northeast	237	201	272	15%	35%
University of Tennessee-Memphis	TN	Public	South	372	259	304	-18%	17%
Wesley Theological Seminary	DC	Private	Northeast	59	56	68	15%	21%
University of Georgia	GA	Public	South	283	263	336	19%	28%
University of South Carolina at Columbia	SC	Public	South	317	307	348	10%	13%
Suffolk University	MA	Private	Northeast	528	500	499	-5%	0%
University of Texas at Austin	TX	Public	South	562	538	536	-5%	0%
Illinois Institute of Technology	IL	Private	Midwest	233	307	410	76%	34%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute, 1998
analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

African American			Change		White			Change	
1977	1987	1996	1977-96	1987-96	1977	1987	1996	1977-96	1987-96
2,537	**3,340**	**4,905**	**93%**	**47%**	**58,405**	**61,261**	**23,019**	**-61%**	**-62%**
1,020	1,443	2,500	145%	73%	23,403	26,334	25,793	10%	-2%
790	970	1,289	63%	33%	12,279	13,148	12,154	-1%	-8%
457	468	681	49%	46%	12,517	12,495	11,716	-6%	-6%
270	459	435	61%	-5%	10,206	9,284	8,511	-17%	-8%
1	3	53	5200%	1667%	149	206	330	121%	60%
2	18	43	2050%	139%	275	253	295	7%	17%
2	18	40	1900%	122%	189	207	122	-35%	-41%
2	8	28	1300%	250%	189	184	143	-24%	-22%
2	15	22	1000%	47%	158	402	375	137%	-7%
4	17	42	950%	147%	259	252	247	-5%	-2%
2	12	16	700%	33%	241	268	251	4%	-6%
3	9	23	667%	156%	10	9	9	-10%	0%
3	17	23	667%	35%	347	261	230	-34%	-12%
2	4	15	650%	275%	146	141	123	-16%	-13%
7	40	48	586%	20%	300	247	240	-20%	-3%
5	12	33	560%	175%	400	453	348	-13%	-23%
4	7	23	475%	229%	230	186	161	-30%	-13%
5	3	27	440%	800%	364	247	265	-27%	7%
3	6	15	400%	150%	56	49	50	-11%	2%
4	13	20	400%	54%	274	247	301	10%	22%
6	14	29	383%	107%	311	289	302	-3%	4%
4	4	19	375%	375%	516	323	439	-15%	36%
7	29	32	357%	10%	518	445	413	-20%	-7%
6	10	26	333%	160%	214	290	348	63%	20%

Chapter XVI

Faculty

In fall 1995, about 4.9% of the nation's full-time faculty were African American. African Americans represent more than one-half of all full-time faculty at four-year HBCUs (58.4%) and two-year HBCUs (71.8%).

Table 23 shows that a higher percent of full-time faculty are African American in the South (6.8%) than in the Northeast (4.6%), Midwest (3.1%), and West (2.5%). The underrepresentation of African Americans among the nation's faculty is due, in part, to their underrepresentation among doctoral degree recipients. African Americans represent a higher percent of full-time faculty in the nation (4.9%), and two-year traditionally White (5.8%) institutions, than among doctoral degree recipients (3.5%). At four-year traditionally White institutions, only 3.0% of all full-time faculty are African American.

Table 24 shows that African Americans represent a higher share of faculty at four-year and two-year institutions than of doctoral degree recipients in all but five of the southern states. Florida, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia are the exceptions.

Table 23. Number and representation of full-time faculty by race, control, and region: Fall 1995

Region	Total 1995	%	African American 1995	%	White 1995	%	Hispanic 1995	%
Nation								
Total	**554,408**	**100%**	**27,212**	**4.9%**	**471,039**	**85.0%**	**13,100**	**2.4%**
4-year HBCUs	12,990	100%	7,590	58.4%	3,574	27.5%	145	1.1%
2-year HBCUs	461	100%	331	71.8%	117	25.4%	1	0.2%
4-year TWIs	438,534	100%	13,327	3.0%	378,249	86.3%	9,736	2.2%
2-year TWIs	101,886	100%	5,897	5.8%	88,824	87.2%	3,162	3.1%
Total Public Institutions	**386,927**	**100%**	**19,581**	**5.1%**	**327,461**	**84.6%**	**9,608**	**2.5%**
Public 4-year HBCUs	8,292	100%	4,714	56.8%	2,421	29.2%	81	1.0%
Public 2-year HBCUs	392	100%	277	70.7%	105	26.8%	1	0.3%
Public 4-year TWIs	282,792	100%	9,005	3.2%	241,657	85.5%	6,514	2.3%
Public 2-year TWIs	95,416	100%	5,584	5.9%	83,250	87.2%	3,008	3.2%
Total Private Institutions	**167,481**	**100%**	**7,631**	**4.6%**	**143,578**	**85.7%**	**3,492**	**2.1%**
Private 4-year HBCUs	4,698	100%	2,876	61.2%	1,153	24.5%	64	1.4%
Private 2-year HBCUs	69	100%	54	78.3%	12	17.4%	0	0.0%
Private 4-year TWIs	155,742	100%	4,322	2.8%	136,592	87.7%	3,222	2.1%
Private 2-year TWIs	6,488	100%	326	5.0%	5,578	86.0%	154	2.4%
South								
Total	**246,360**	**100%**	**16,814**	**6.8%**	**207,963**	**84.4%**	**5,033**	**2.0%**
HBCUs	12,286	100%	7,216	58.7%	3,458	28.1%	134	1.1%
TWIs	234,074	100%	9,598	4.1%	204,505	87.4%	4,899	2.1%
Total Public Institutions	**179,793**	**100%**	**12,599**	**7.0%**	**151,278**	**84.1%**	**3,689**	**2.1%**
Public 4-year HBCUs	7,909	100%	4,538	57.4%	2,340	29.6%	76	1.0%
Public 2-year HBCUs	392	100%	277	70.7%	105	26.8%	1	0.3%
Public 4-year TWIs	130,782	100%	4,646	3.6%	113,224	86.6%	2,529	1.9%
Public 2-year TWIs	40,710	100%	3,138	7.7%	35,609	87.5%	1,083	2.7%
Total Private Institutions	**66,567**	**100%**	**4,215**	**6.3%**	**56,685**	**85.2%**	**1,344**	**2.0%**
Private 4-year HBCUs	3,934	100%	2,360	60.0%	1,005	25.5%	57	1.4%
Private 2-year HBCUs	51	100%	41	80.4%	8	15.7%	0	0.0%
Private 4-year TWIs	59,373	100%	1,595	2.7%	52,927	89.1%	1,211	2.0%
Private 2-year TWIs	2,903	100%	181	6.2%	2,606	89.8%	65	2.2%
Northeast								
Total	**98,168**	**100%**	**4,562**	**4.6%**	**83,333**	**84.9%**	**2,283**	**2.3%**
HBCUs	1,147	100%	692	60.3%	229	20.0%	12	1.0%
TWIs	97,021	100%	3,870	4.0%	83,104	85.7%	2,271	2.3%
Total Public Institutions	**44,567**	**100%**	**2,354**	**5.3%**	**38,015**	**85.3%**	**1,147**	**2.6%**
Public 4-year HBCUs	383	100%	176	46.0%	81	21.1%	5	1.3%
Public 2-year HBCUs	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Public 4-year TWIs	32,455	100%	1,524	4.7%	27,491	84.7%	843	2.6%
Public 2-year TWIs	11,729	100%	654	5.6%	10,443	89.0%	299	2.5%
Total Private Institutions	**53,478**	**100%**	**2,189**	**4.1%**	**45,257**	**84.6%**	**1,101**	**2.1%**
Private 4-year HBCUs	764	100%	516	67.5%	148	19.4%	7	0.9%
Private 2-year HBCUs	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Private 4-year TWIs	51,159	100%	1,589	3.1%	43,755	85.5%	1,051	2.1%
Private 2-year TWIs	1,555	100%	84	5.4%	1,354	87.1%	43	2.8%
Midwest								
Total	**104,286**	**100%**	**3,191**	**3.1%**	**91,813**	**88.0%**	**1,554**	**1.5%**
Total Public Institutions	**76,574**	**100%**	**2,552**	**3.3%**	**66,937**	**87.4%**	**1,102**	**1.4%**
Public 4-year institutions	57,305	100%	1,662	2.9%	49,390	86.2%	923	1.6%
Public 2-year institutions	19,269	100%	890	4.6%	17,547	91.1%	179	0.9%
Total Private Institutions	**27,712**	**100%**	**639**	**2.3%**	**24,876**	**89.8%**	**452**	**1.6%**
Private 4-year institutions	27,067	100%	613	2.3%	24,321	89.9%	439	1.6%
Private 2-year institutions	644	100%	26	4.0%	554	86.0%	13	2.0%
West								
Total	**105,594**	**100%**	**2,645**	**2.5%**	**87,930**	**83.3%**	**4,230**	**4.0%**
Total Public Institutions	**85,993**	**100%**	**2,076**	**2.4%**	**71,231**	**82.8%**	**3,670**	**4.3%**
Public 4-year institutions	62,250	100%	1,173	1.9%	51,552	82.8%	2,219	3.6%
Public 2-year institutions	23,708	100%	902	3.8%	19,651	82.9%	1,447	6.1%
Total Private Institutions	**19,601**	**100%**	**569**	**2.9%**	**16,699**	**85.2%**	**560**	**2.9%**
Private 4-year institutions	18,143	100%	525	2.9%	15,589	85.9%	521	2.9%
Private 2-year institutions	1,386	100%	35	2.5%	1,064	76.8%	33	2.4%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998)
analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

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Table 24. Number and representation of African American full-time faculty in the South: Fall 1995

State	Full-time faculty						Doctoral degrees	
	Total	%	4-year	%	2-year	%	1995	%
Total	**27,214**	**4.9%**	**20,917**	**4.6%**	**6,228**	**6.1%**	**736**	**2.7%**
Alabama	1,255	13.1%	928	12.1%	327	17.7%	18	4.1%
Arkansas	336	6.8%	274	6.4%	62	8.6%	3	1.9%
Delaware	131	8.6%	108	8.6%	23	8.6%	7	4.1%
Florida	1,423	7.6%	955	6.9%	467	9.3%	150	9.1%
Georgia	1,630	11.1%	1,321	11.1%	309	10.8%	76	8.1%
Kentucky	325	4.2%	264	4.0%	61	5.1%	9	2.3%
Louisiana	1,377	13.4%	1,276	13.2%	101	16.0%	21	4.2%
Maryland	981	8.3%	794	8.1%	187	9.2%	51	5.7%
Mississippi	801	13.6%	581	16.4%	220	9.4%	20	5.0%
Missouri	416	3.2%	327	2.8%	87	5.8%	18	2.5%
North Carolina	1,716	9.4%	1,343	9.6%	373	8.5%	54	5.3%
Ohio	791	3.7%	613	3.4%	178	5.7%	141	6.4%
Oklahoma	207	3.1%	169	3.1%	36	2.9%	22	5.3%
Pennsylvania	1,064	3.5%	853	3.1%	190	6.6%	79	3.3%
South Carolina	630	7.8%	451	7.1%	178	10.2%	26	6.6%
Tennessee	917	7.5%	738	7.0%	179	10.4%	33	5.0%
Texas	1,575	4.8%	1,084	4.4%	486	6.0%	86	3.2%
Virginia	1,143	8.2%	966	8.2%	171	7.9%	54	5.0%
West Virginia	96	2.4%	94	2.5%	2	1.0%	2	1.3%

Source: Frederick D. Patterson Research Institute (1998)
analyses of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

Chapter XVII

Conclusion

The data presented in this report reveal the steady progress made by African Americans, and by historically Black and traditionally White colleges and universities, during the past two decades. The prospects for even greater progress in the future appear promising. Analyses of the National Education Longitudinal Survey show that 70% of 1990 African American high school sophomores expect to complete at least a bachelor's degree, up from 35% a decade earlier. The proportion of African American high school sophomores who expect to earn a bachelor's degree is now comparable to the proportion of Whites (69%).

This report also illustrates that the southern states lead the nation in improving access and opportunity to higher education for African Americans. Both the number and the share of African American first-time, full-time freshmen attending four-year colleges and universities are greater in the South than in each of the other three regions. In 1996, African Americans represented 16.5% of first-time, full-time freshmen attending four-year colleges and universities in the South (83,145), compared with 9.6% in the Northeast (19,691), 6.5% in the Midwest (14,426), and 4.0% in the West (6,731).

Over the past two decades, both the number of African American first-time, full-time freshmen attending four-year colleges and universities and the number of African Americans in the traditional college age population grew at a faster rate in the Northeast than in the South. African American first-time freshmen enrollment at four-year colleges and universities increased between 1976 and 1996 by 34% in the Northeast, compared with 16% in the South. The traditional college age population increased between 1976 and 1995 by 17.8% in the Northeast and 14.5% in the South.

Over the past two decades, African American undergraduate enrollment at four-year colleges and universities increased at a faster rate in the South (44%) than in the Northeast (29%), Midwest (22%), and West (35%). African Americans represent a higher proportion of undergraduates attending four-year colleges and universities in the South (14.8%) than in the Northeast (11.0%), Midwest (7.0%), and the West (4.2%).

In the South and the Midwest African Americans represent a smaller percent of freshmen attending public community colleges than of the traditional community college age population. African Americans represent 17.6% of freshmen attending community colleges in the South, but 19.0% of the traditional community college age population. African Americans represent a comparable percent of community college freshmen and the traditional community college age population in the Northeast (13.9% versus 13.1%), a higher percent of community college freshmen than of the population in the West (7.5% versus 4.7%), and a smaller percent of community college freshmen than of the population in the Midwest (7.9% versus 10.8%).

Associate degrees to African Americans increased over the past two decades at a faster rate in the South (76%) than in the Midwest (43%), Northeast (36%), and West (-1%). Similarly, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans increased between 1977 and 1996 by 62% in the South, but by only 36% in the Northeast, 39% in the Midwest, and 50% in the West. African Americans represent a higher percent of bachelor's degree recipients in the South (11.1%) than in the Northeast (7.5%), the Midwest (4.8%), and West (3.2%).

Over the past decade, the number of Master's degrees awarded to African Americans increased in the South by 83%. By comparison, Master's degrees to African Americans increased by 57% in the West, 95% in the Midwest, and 107% in the Northeast. Growth in the number of doctoral degrees awarded to African Americans was greater over the past decade in the South (65%) and Midwest (66%) than in the Northeast (24%) and the West (46%). The representation of African Americans among doctoral degree recipients increased in the South from 4.0% in 1987 to 4.7% in 1996.

Over the past two decades, African American first-professional degrees increased by 145% in the South, compared with a 63% increase in the Northeast, 49% in the Midwest, and 61% in the West. These increases compare with a 92% increase between 1976 and 1995 in the traditional graduate school age population in the South, a 42% increase in the Northeast, a 37% increase in the Midwest, and a 49% increase in the West.

The following are some of the highlights from this report:

First-time, Full-time Freshmen

- The nation's 123,993 African American first-time, full-time freshmen represented 11.3% of all first-time, full-time freshmen in 1996. This is the highest number of African American first-time, full-time freshmen ever to enroll in four-year colleges and universities nationwide in a single year.

- The 83,145 African American first-time, full-time freshmen attending four-year colleges and universities in the South represented 16.5% of all first-time, full-time freshmen attending four-year colleges and universities in that region in 1996.

- In 1996, the South enrolled 46% of all of the nation's first-time, full-time freshmen attending four-year colleges and universities and 67% of the African American first-time, full-time freshmen.

- Approximately 65% (2,338,954) of the nation's 18 - to 24 -year- old African American population resides in the South and 67% (83,145) of the nation's African American first-time, full-time freshmen attended four-year colleges and universities in the South.

- The number of African American first-time, full-time freshmen attending historically Black four-year colleges and universities has declined by 2% (from 42,173 to 41,444) over the past 20 years, while the number increased by 25% (from 65,801 to 82,549) at traditionally White four-year institutions during the same time period.

- In the South, the number of African American first-time, full-time freshmen attending four-year HBCUs increased by 1% (from 39,656 to 39,872) overall and at public four-year HBCUs (from 25,625 to 25,796) from 1976 to 1996, and remained constant at private four-year HBCUs (14,031 in 1976 and 14,076 in 1996).

- Between 1976 and 1996, African American first-time, full-time freshmen enrollment in the South increased by 35% (from 32,168 to 43,273) at traditionally White four-year colleges and universities overall, 40% (from 22,979 to 32,182) at public traditionally White four-year institutions, and 21% (from 9,189 to 11,091) at private traditionally White four-year colleges and universities.

Undergraduate Enrollment

- In 1996, the 723,326 African American undergraduates in the U.S. represented 10.7% of all undergraduates in the nation at four-year colleges and universities, compared with 525,134 (8.5%) in 1986 and 528,036 (9.3%) in 1976.

- The 444,009 African American undergraduates attending four-year colleges and universities in the South represented 14.8% of all undergraduates attending four-year colleges and universities in that region.

- In 1996, 47% (2,166,741) of all four-year public college and university undergraduate students were enrolled in the South, compared to 65% (321,932) of all African American public four-year college and university undergraduates.

- Between 1986 and 1996, African American undergraduate enrollment increased by 38% at public TWIs, 49% at private TWIs, 27% at public HBCUs, and 30% at private HBCUs.

- In the South, African American undergraduate enrollment at four-year colleges and universities increased over the past two decades by 44% (from 309,372 in 1976 to 444,009 in 1996), compared with a 12% increase for Whites.

- Over the past two decades, African American undergraduate enrollment increased by 37% at four-year colleges and universities in the nation from 528,036 in 1976 to 723,326 in 1996. Over the same period White undergraduate enrollment at four-year colleges and universities increased by 4%.

Community College Enrollment

- In 1996, approximately one third (32% or 63,748) of all African American first-time full-time freshmen in the nation (196,658) were enrolled in public two-year institutions. In the South, 30% (37,118) of all (125,404) African American first-time full-time freshmen were enrolled in public two-year colleges.

- In the South, total community college enrollments increased by 80% between 1976 and 1996 (from 1,130,858 to 2,038,709) and by 83% among African Americans (from 177,238 to 323,969).

- The nation's public community colleges enrolled 5,283,343 students in 1996, an increase of 44% from the 3,662,648 in 1976. African American public two-year college enrollment in the nation was 597,243 in 1996, an increase of 48% from 404,404 in 1976.

Academic Preparation and Readiness for College

- African Americans represented both a higher share and a higher number of SAT test-takers in the South (13.6%, n=63,410) than in the Northeast (8.3%), Midwest (6.6%) or West (5.3%).

- Average scores are about 100 points lower for African Americans than for Whites on both the verbal and math sections of the SAT, regardless of region.

Academic Performance In College

- Analyses of the Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey of 1989 freshmen reveal that first-year college grade point averages were lower for African Americans than for Whites among those who were enrolled in public two-year colleges and among those who were enrolled in four-year colleges and universities, regardless of region.

- At four-year colleges and universities in the South, average first-year grade point averages were 2.47 for African Americans, but 2.61 for Whites.

Persistence and Graduation Rates

- Analyses of the Beginning Postsecondary Student Survey reveal that 45% of African Americans who first enrolled in a four-year college or university in 1989 had completed bachelor's degrees within five years.

- The 45% bachelor's degree attainment rate for African Americans is lower than the rate for Whites (57%). Nonetheless, the five-year bachelor's degree attainment rate is comparable for African Americans in the South (44%), the mid-Atlantic States (46%), and other areas of the country (47%).

Transfer Rates

- About 22% of all students and 15% of African American students who first enrolled in a public two-year college in 1989 had transferred to a four-year college or university within five years.
- Among those who first enrolled in a public two-year college located in the South, only 7% of African Americans but 23% of Whites had transferred to a four-year college or university within five years.

Associate Degrees Awarded

- The number of associate degrees awarded to African Americans in the United States increased over the past two decades by 48%, from 33,142 in 1977 to 49,204 in 1996.

- African Americans received 49,204 or 9.2% of all associate degrees awarded nationwide in 1996, an increase from 8.2% (33,142) in 1977 and from 7.7% (33,744) in 1987.

- Over the past two decades, the number of associate degrees awarded to African Americans by HBCUs declined by 34% nationwide and by 24% in the South.

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded

- In 1996, the 89,412 African American bachelor's degree recipients in the United States represented 7.7% of the 1,165,141 bachelor's degree recipients nationwide.

- African Americans received 11.1% of all bachelor's degrees awarded in the South (55,589 of 502,391), compared to 7.5% of all bachelor's degrees awarded in the Northeast (15,718 of 209,056),

4.8% in the Midwest (10,909 of 228,179), and 3.2% in the West (7,196 of 225,515).

- Both the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans and the percent that African Americans represented of bachelor's degree recipients were higher in 1996 than in both 1977 and 1987 nationwide, in all four regions, and in public and private colleges and universities in each region.
- African Americans were underrepresented among bachelor's degrees recipients relative to their representation in the traditional college age population in the nation (7.7% versus 14.3%), the South (11.1% versus 20.2%), the Northeast (7.5% versus 14.0%), the Midwest (4.8% versus 11.6%), and the West (3.2% versus 4.1%).
- Over the past two decades, growth in the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans was greater in the South (62%) than in the Northeast (36%), the Midwest (39%), and the West (50%).
- The number of bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans by HBCUs increased by 20% over the past two decades both nationwide (from 21,055 in 1977 to 25,286 in 1996) and in the South (from 19,807 in 1977 to 23,734 in 1996).
- Southern colleges and universities with the greatest growth in the number of African American bachelor's degree recipients included Clemson University (1033% increase, from 15 in 1977 to 170 in 1996), Georgia Southern University (931% increase, from 26 to 268), Georgia Institute of Technology (676% increase, from 21 to 163), James Madison University (610% increase, from 20 to142), and the University of Virginia (299% increase, from 72 to 287).

Income Attainment

- African American bachelor's degree recipients in 1993 averaged 7% lower incomes than White bachelor's degree recipients ($22,387 versus $23,914).
- Among 1993 bachelor's degree recipients in the South who were employed full-time, first year earnings were $21,889 for African Americans and $23,733 for Whites.
- First year incomes appear to be lower for African Americans who attended an HBCU than for African Americans who attended a TWI. The average first year income was $19,685 for African Americans who attended an HBCU, but $23,628 for African Americans who did not.

Graduate and Professional School Enrollment

- About 15% of African American and White bachelor's degree recipients enroll in a graduate or professional school in the year after completing their bachelor's degree.
- African Americans who receive their bachelor's degree from an HBCU appear to be more likely than other African American bachelor's degree recipients to enroll in graduate or professional schools. About 19% of African Americans who attended HBCUs were enrolled in post-baccalaureate programs the year after receiving their bachelor's degree, compared to 14% of African Americans who attended non-HBCUs.

Master's Degrees Awarded

- In 1996 African Americans received 24,552 or 6.0% of the 407,123 Master's degrees that were awarded nationwide. This represented a 17% increase in the number of Master's degrees awarded to African Americans in 1977 (21,037) and an 87% increase in the number awarded to African Americans in 1987 (13,144).

- The total number of Master's degrees earned by African Americans in the South increased by 83% over the past decade (from 7,053 in 1987 to 12,936 in 1996).

- The representation of African Americans among Master's degree recipients in the South increased over the past decade from 6.3% in 1987 to 8.0% in 1996.

- The number of Master's degrees earned by African Americans at HBCUs increased over the past decade by 57% nationwide (from 2,414 in 1987 to 3,783 in 1996) and by 59% in the South (from 2,106 to 3,358).

- In 1996, 143 colleges and universities nationwide awarded at least 50 Master's degrees to African Americans. Three of the top ten and 8 of the top 20 producers of African American Master's degrees are in the South. Webster University, a private college in Missouri, led the way with 514 Master's degrees to African Americans in 1996.

- Among the southern colleges and universities with the highest growth in the number of Master's degrees to African Americans over the past two decades were Florida Institute of Technology, Emory University, Georgia Institute of Technology, George Mason University, and the University of Texas at Austin.

Doctoral Degrees Awarded

- In 1996, African Americans earned 1,569 doctoral degrees, 3.5% of the 44,672 doctoral degrees awarded nationwide.

- Over the past decade, the growth in the number of African American doctoral degree recipients was greater in the Midwest (66%) and the South (65%) than in the Northeast (24%), and the West (46%).

- The underrepresentation of African Americans is more severe at the doctoral degree level than at any other level of degrees awarded in higher education.

  In 1996 African Americans received:
  9.2% of associate degrees
  7.7% of bachelor's degrees
  6.0% of Master's degrees, but only
  3.5% of doctoral degrees

- The number of doctorates awarded to African Americans increased over the past decade by 54% nationwide from 1,016 in 1987 to 1,569 in 1996.

- The number of doctoral degrees awarded to African Americans in the South increased by 65% over the past decade (from 509 in 1987 to 840 in 1996), raising the representation of African Americans among doctoral degree recipients in the South from 4.0% in 1987 to 4.7% in 1996.

- About two-thirds (66%) of the doctoral degrees awarded to African Americans in the South are from public colleges and universities (558 of 840 total in 1996). In these states the number of doctoral degrees awarded to African Americans increased over the past decade by 69% at the public colleges and universities (from 330 in 1987 to 558 in 1996) and by 58% at the private colleges and universities (from 179 in 1987 to 282 in 1996).

First-Professional Degrees Awarded

- African Americans received 4,905 first-professional degrees in 1996, 6.4% of the total 76,758 awarded nationwide.

- The number of first-professional degrees awarded to African Americans increased by 93% over the past two decades (from 2,537 in 1977 to 4,905 in 1996), and by 47% over the past decade (from 3,340 in 1987 to 4,905 in 1996).

- In the South, the number of first-professional degrees awarded to African Americans over the past two decades increased by 145% (from 1,020 in 1977 to 2,500 in 1996), raising the representation of African Americans among first-professional degree recipients from 4.0% in 1977 to 7.7% in 1996.

- The increase in African American first-professional degrees over the past two decades was particularly noteworthy in Louisiana (283% increase, from 54 in 1977 to 207 in 1996), Virginia (278% increase, from 49 in 1977 to 185 in 1996), and Florida (312% increase, from 60 in 1977 to 247 in 1996).

Faculty

- In Fall 1995, about 4.9% of the nation's full-time faculty were African American.

- African American faculty represent more than one-half of all full-time faculty at four-year HBCUs (58.4%) and two-year HBCUs (71.8%).

- A higher percent of full-time faculty are African Americans in the South (6.8%) than in the Northeast (4.6%), Midwest (3.1%), and West (2.5%).

- The underrepresentation of African Americans among the nation's faculty is due, in part, to their underrepresentation among doctoral degree recipients. African Americans represent a higher percent of full-time faculty in the nation (4.9%) than of doctoral degree recipients (3.5%).

Despite the gains, however, much more progress is needed in each region in order for African Americans to achieve status equal to that of White Americans. The representation of African American first-time, full-time freshmen, undergraduates, and bachelor's degree recipients continues to be below their representation of the traditional college age population in the nation (14.3%) and in the South (20.2%).

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Therefore, while this report acknowledges the steady progress of many states and higher education institutions in the South and throughout the nation, it also points out some of the challenges that these states, institutions and the African American population face as they continue their efforts to further advance African American access to and success in higher education.

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